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Government breaks own regulations

## Buried BSE cattle pose health risk

Anthony Bevins  
Political Editor

The Government has allowed more than 6,000 cattle carcasses suspected to have BSE to be buried in landfill sites across the country – in direct contravention of its own regulations.

The move was last night condemned as a "health hazard" and "grossly irresponsible" by the Labour MP Helen Jackson, who has been campaigning for greater openness about the cattle cull programme.

Because of fears that BSE could get into drinking water, or the food chain, both the Government and the European Union have insisted that carcasses should be incinerated.

As far back as June 1988, an official working party on BSE, chaired by Sir Richard Southwood, professor of zoology at Oxford University, recommended that "carcasses of affected animals should be incinerated".

In a 1995 "progress report" on BSE, the Ministry of Agriculture said that since August 1988 all suspect cases of BSE had been compulsorily slaughtered and destroyed.

But in a Commons written reply to the Opposition spokesman Gavin Strang on Thursday night, Douglas Hogg, Minister of Agriculture, said: "The total number of BSE suspect cases disposed of by landfill is approximately 6,120. This figure represents approximately 3 per cent of the total num-



ber of suspects slaughtered."

Mr Hogg said it was not possible to say how many BSE-suspect carcasses had been buried at specific landfill sites since the crisis first broke, "as a complete set of records is not held centrally. To provide a complete record could only be done at disproportionate cost".

In other words, the ministry does not know where the carcasses are buried, and it has no intention of finding out.

Mr Jackson said last night: "I think it's scandalous that the minister has misled both myself and Parliament ... There is clearly the potential of a health hazard, and this is grossly irresponsible."

■ Another 15 people were reported yesterday to have come forward in Lincolnshire complaining of symptoms that could be caused by the *E. coli* 0157 bacteria, bringing the number of reported cases to 215.

Mr Hogg did not say that no material from BSE suspects is allowed to be buried in landfill sites. However, a British Government paper submitted to the EU before last year's Florence summit said that 57 legal instruments had been passed between June 1988 and May 1996, including "a requirement that all cattle which are suspected of having BSE are ... destroyed."

Last month, in a written Commons reply, Ms Jackson was told by Tony Baldry, an agriculture minister, "Cattle suspected of showing clinical signs of the disease are disposed of by direct incineration in plants contracted to MAFR."

Mr Baldry said that BSE suspects were not slaughtered under the over-30-month scheme – the measure demanded by the EU as a pre-requisite for lifting the beef ban.

Ms Jackson subsequently raised the question of BSE burial in a Commons debate on 17 February, when she was told by Roger Freeman – the Cabinet Minister in charge of the cattle cull – "There are no mass graves in our countryside and there is no fear of disease."

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## Soames orders Gulf cover-up questioning

Ian Burrell

Nicholas Soames, the armed forces minister, has ordered a crack team of military police investigators to question soldiers and senior civil servants over the cover-up of the use of dangerous pesticides in the Gulf War.

Members of the Royal Air Force Special Investigations Bureau (SIB) will today begin their inquiry to establish how information regarding the use of organophosphate pesticides in the conflict was withheld from ministers.

The cover-up led to Mr Soames having to make an apology in the House of Commons in December for wrongfully informing the House that the pesticides were not used.

The investigation has been set up at the RAF SIB's base at Rudloe Manor, Wiltshire, from where the plainclothes unit also investigates breaches of the Official Secrets Act, "bullying and other disciplinary matters".

It is believed that the RAF police were assigned to the investigation because most of those who will be questioned will be Army personnel.

The investigators, who have been told to report promptly, will seek to establish the chain of command through which information on OPs was passed.

Among those likely to be asked to help with the inquiry are Lieutenant Colonel John Graham, who was in charge of medical operations in the Gulf, along with Major SF Drysdale.

Both men were given detailed post-operational reports of the OP use by environmental health technicians involved in spraying the pesticides.

The reports, compiled by Staff Sergeant Anthony Worthington and Corporal AJ Hucklebury, included numerous complaints about the pesticides used and the lack of protective clothing for those applying them.

Lt Col Graham, who was a Major during the war, was lat-

Veterans ignored, page 5

er promoted to the Defence Medical Services Directorate, in London. On 26 August last year, when Parliament was still unaware of the use of OPs in the Gulf, Lt Col Graham circulated a document which said they were "extensively used". It read: "Pesticides, including a wide range of organophosphate compounds, were extensively used by British personnel during Operation GRANBY."

The briefing stated: "As pesticides were widely applied, all personnel in theatre will have been in contact to a lesser degree." The SIB is likely to question members of the Surgeon-General's organisation, which was headed by Surgeon Vice Admiral Tony Revell in the period in question, and is now run by Air Vice Marshal John Baird.

Today *The Independent* publishes new photographic and documentary evidence revealing the extent of OP use during the war.

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Veterans ignored, page 5

ing that administration of the scheme is bureaucratic enough without adding another task, however small, to their burden.

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ing that administration of the scheme is bureaucratic enough without adding another task, however small, to their burden. There are five vouchers per term for each child so teachers at school with 100 four-year-olds will have to thumb and finger check about 1,500 vouchers a year. Warm-fingered teachers will be able to complete the forgery test in a few seconds, but their cold-fingered colleagues

may take much longer. Mark Fletcher, a nursery teacher at Shakespeare primary school in Leeds, and member of the campaign against nursery vouchers, said: "I got the voucher to change colour quickly, but my head teacher was rubbing for at least a minute and nothing happened."

The suggested forgery test comes at the end of a list of checks outlined by the Depart-

ment for Education. Schools need to check that parents have signed the voucher, to sign or stamp each parent's voucher, write down the number of vouchers they are claiming on a form and keep all counterfoils for their records.

"It's very simple," a department spokeswoman said.

But Margaret Hodge, Labour's early years spokeswoman, said: "This is another

example of insanity in the ludicrous voucher scheme. Teachers should be teaching children not rubbing bits of paper."

The department spokeswoman added: "We are not telling teachers they have to test the voucher. It's just if they suspect forgery ... The vouchers have been printed in such a way that the design on the back won't photocopy and is very difficult to print."

## Nursery vouchers rub teachers up the wrong way

Justin Judd  
Education Editor

Teachers are being invited to use their body heat to check thousands of nursery vouchers for forgery. The £1,100 vouchers for parents of more than 500,000 four-year-olds have just been sent out for the first year of the scheme which begins in April.

Government guidelines to local authorities suggest that

vouchers should be checked for forgery by rubbing the specially-treated paper between the thumb and forefinger.

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## news

## significant shorts

## Working women losing out with personal pensions

More than half the people who bought personal pensions six years ago have not kept up regular contributions since, and face the risk of high-level charges eating into their investment, Labour spokesman John Denham said yesterday.

He said that 6 million working women were outside employers' occupational pension schemes, and 2 million had joined personal pension schemes. However, one-third of those women with personal pension schemes, had not made the necessary minimum contribution.

Mr Denham warned: "Peter Lilley's plans to force all women into personal pensions are badly undermined by the experience of women with personal pensions today. Today's working women are dropping out of their personal pensions on a massive scale."

Anthony Bevins

## Labour denies secret fund claim

Labour yesterday hit out at a report claiming that Shadow Cabinet members were supported by a "secretive fund", saying it was based on the names of donors disclosed by the party. The *Sunday Times* reported that several "previously anonymous" millionaires had given money to the Labour Front Bench Research Fund. The names had been supplied under the party's policy of disclosing donations of more than £5,000 in any one year, but the *Sunday Times* report will keep up the pressure on the Labour leader's own "blind" trust, which – like a similar one for the deputy leader, John Prescott – does not disclose its donors.

Leading article, page 14

## RAF fraud investigation launched

Royal Air Force pilots and navigators who flew over Bosnia to enforce the no-fly zone are being investigated after allegations of "fraudulent" expenses claims, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday. Military police have interviewed an undisclosed number of personnel from different ranks who served at Gioia del Colle in Italy while supporting Operation Resolute in late 1995.

The Ministry of Defence said those under investigation had not been suspended but refused to release further details. A spokeswoman would not confirm reports that the alleged fraud – linked to hotel and subsistence allowances – totalled £350,000 but she did say it was a "fairly unusual" case.

Matthew Brace

## 'Herald' tragedy's 10th anniversary

The Herald Families Association, formed 10 years ago after the sinking of the *Herald of Free Enterprise*, was formally wound up in Dover last night at the end of a series of events to commemorate the 194 people who died in the tragedy. The decision came at the association's final meeting, chaired by international businessman Maurice de Rohan, who lost his daughter and son-in-law in the disaster which happened as the ferry left Zeebrugge in Belgium.

Ferry services in Ramsgate, Kent, were brought to a standstill yesterday when more than 200 people had to be evacuated from the *Holman Sally* catamaran after the vessel, attempting to dock in dense fog, hit a stationary ferry.

## Reynold's issues talks warning

The suspension of multi-party talks on the future of Northern Ireland was an "admission of failure" on the Ulster peace process by the London and Dublin governments, former Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds said yesterday.

Mr Reynolds (left) also repeated a call for paramilitary leaders on both sides in Northern Ireland to get together. "At the end, everybody is going to have to talk to everybody. If we continue in a vacuum, and with no activity, inevitably it may lead to a new leadership in Sinn Fein, which will be in my view more hardline than we have got," he warned.



## Labour attacked of U-turn on VAT

Labour was accused last night of making a U-turn on a Commons attempt to cut the value-added tax on energy conservation goods from 17.5 per cent to 8 per cent. Three organisations campaigning for the change – Help the Aged, Friends of the Earth and the Association for the Conservation of Energy – have written to Tony Blair asking him why Labour whips have pressured 19 Labour MPs into withdrawing their support from a Finance Bill amendment due to be taken in the Commons this week.

The letter says: "We recognise that you ... have tabled a much weaker amendment calling for a report on the implications of so reducing VAT on energy-saving goods and materials. However, this is no substitute for taking decisive action now." Anthony Bevins

## Blair urged to 'back or sack' Cook

Stephen Dorrell, the Secretary of State for Health, issued a challenge to Labour leader Tony Blair to "back or sack" shadow Foreign Secretary Robin Cook who caused fury by suggesting the views of top Tories could spark racism. Mr Dorrell said on BBC1's *Breakfast with Frost* that Mr Cook had "said some absolutely outrageous things about my colleagues", referring to his claim at the Scottish Labour Conference Saturday, that the views on Europe of Michael Portillo, the Secretary of State for Defence, and former cabinet minister John Redwood were tied to racism and echoed the opinions of maverick Tory MP David Evans.

## Two killed in air crash

Two people were killed last night after a light aircraft crashed at Biggin Hill airfield in Kent. The aircraft came down in poor visibility shortly after taking off at about 4.30. Wreckage was found in the grounds of nearby Holwood House, Keston.

## Fifteen share lottery jackpot

Fifteen tickets shared Saturday's National Lottery jackpot of £8.3m. The winning numbers were 12, 29, 5, 39, 20, 42; bonus 22.

## THE INDEPENDENT ABROAD

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## people



Irene Higginson: "We want to reflect a holistic approach." Photograph: Adrian Dennis

## Professor with a mission to ease the pain for thousands

Professor Irene Higginson will today be named as Britain's first Professor of Palliative Care, which is now used by 100,000 people every year, although it was barely contemplated 30 years ago. Care of this sort – which focuses on the emotional and spiritual needs of the patient, as well as controlling pain – is most commonly used for cancer sufferers and those with HIV/AIDS.

Prof Higginson, one of the world's leading specialists in palliative care, feels this area of medicine will become even more important as the population ages. More people will die from chronic or progressive diseases and will need care that enhances the quality of their life for some time.

The new department will be set up as part of a joint development between St Christopher's Hospice and King's College, London.

"We want to reflect a holistic approach," said Prof Higginson. "By linking with a major teaching hospital we will be able to develop work which will have a real influence on health care policy nationally and will enable our special skills in pain and symptom control to be applied to help people in desperate need."

Prof Higginson qualified in medicine at Nottingham

University and has worked in general medicine, radiotherapy and oncology, but moved to work in palliative medicine, including working at a hospice here.

She spent a year at the Department of Health, advising on health policy in the care of older people, joins the new department from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

She said she was "surprised" to be appointed. "I really wanted the job. We have a saying in palliative care that people don't take in bad news. In my case I couldn't take in the good news. I carried the letter around for two weeks, just looking at it."

Prof Higginson says her decision to take on the post stems from a long-held commitment to improve the quality of life for people suffering from cancers and other illnesses by raising the profile of palliative care.

"There is still a lot we don't know. I want to improve the care of people suffering progressive diseases of all different types, from all walks of life, and improve what happens to them through research and education. This is a new departure for palliative care and a practical and important way of widening research care to help all those in need."

Glenda Cooper

## Mrs Scargill in double trouble

It was a busy Sunday morning yesterday for Anne Scargill (right), wife of the fearsome miners' champion, Arthur. She was arrested and released twice in five hours while protesting against an opencast mining development.

Mrs Scargill, 52, was among five demonstrators arrested at Sam near the home of Richard Budge, the owner of the RJB Mining company, at Wisterton in Nottinghamshire, and accused of causing a breach of the peace.

She later returned to the scene of her original arrest, about half a mile from Mr Budge's property, where she was again taken into custody just before 10am.

Being used to confined spaces – she spent five days on an underground protest with three other women at Parkside colliery near St Helens, Lancashire, in 1993 – Mrs Scargill was unphased by her experience.

"I've not been charged with anything, and I don't know why the police arrested me on either occasion," she said. "The officers who questioned me said their operation was called Operation Babysit, but being arrested twice makes me wonder whether it should be Operation Nappy Rash."

Mrs Scargill was there as a member of the No Open Cast campaign group protesting against RJB's policies. According to one of Mrs Scargill's colleagues, the protesters planned



to dig up Mr Budge's garden "to show what an open cast site looks like on his premises".

An RJB spokesman said the company had to meet stringent guidelines before it was granted permission to mine any site. He said No Open Cast had approached the company last week, demanding to be allowed to hand in a petition at Mr Budge's home.

"We refused to grant them that but offered to meet them at the company's offices or at another suitable venue," said the spokesman. "The next thing we know, they are off out trying to dig up the garden first thing in the morning."

He dismissed the group's claims that opencast mining was unnecessary and said opencast coal was crucial to RJB's ability to provide the quality of coal required by Britain's power stations.

Matthew Brace

## Royals reunited for William's confirmation

Prince Charles and his former wife buried their differences yesterday to join their 14-year-old son, Prince William, for his confirmation service at Windsor. Earlier, in an apparent spirit of reconciliation, the Wales sat down to a Mother's Day lunch.

The 96-year-old Queen Mother was also present at the service, held in St George's Chapel, marking William's full membership of the Anglican Church, which one day he will head as Supreme Governor. Diana's presence at the Windsor Castle lunch and service clearly meant a lot to William, who is known as the more sensitive of the Wales' children. Absent was Prince Charles's side, Tiggy Legge-Bourke, who acted almost as William's surrogate mother when he was younger.

The royal party was greeted at the 500-year-old St George's Chapel by the Rt Rev Richard Charlies, Bishop of London and Dean of the Chapel Royal, who conducted the service from the Book of Common Prayer.

The choice of the bishop, ahead of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, raised some eyebrows in Church circles. But the Prince of Wales is known to be an admirer of the bishop, who is a traditionalist and keen supporter of the Book of Common Prayer.

There were reports last night that the Prince of Wales presented William with a £55,000 pair of Asprey shotguns as a confirmation gift. If the claims are correct, the gift of guns – on the anniversary of the Dunblane shootings – will further enraged the anti-gun lobby and campaigners against blood sports.

## briefing

## SOCIETY

## Traditional family roles increasingly eroded

The traditional image of the family, with Dad going out to work and Mum staying at home, has been dramatically rejected during the last decade. Whereas in 1984 the majority of men still subscribed to traditional gender roles, they are now in the minority, with a fifth fewer believing this and even fewer women prepared to stay at home.

A two-year research study, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, which analysed data from 5,000 British households, found there was no evidence of a backlash against women's rights to work and four out of five women said they would work if there was adequate childcare.

Both men and women reject the idea that women's work has a negative impact on family life, although relatively few of either sex have any illusion that employment is a panacea and think that a woman and her family will be happier if she goes out to work.

Despite changing attitudes, the demise of the family has been greatly exaggerated, the study found. Regardless of individual circumstances, family issues and events are still what matter most in people's lives.

Glenda Cooper

## CHILD BIRTH

## Caesarian delivery burden on NHS

More than half of all babies could be delivered by Caesarean section within 10 years – at huge cost to the NHS, an expert predicts today. Professor Nicholas Fisk, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Queen Charlotte and Chelsea Hospital in London said he believed more and more women would opt for the "safe" operation, which was already thought to be on the increase in nine out of 10 hospitals.

But the NHS is likely to feel the pain, as a new report is expected to show that a Caesarean section costs more than three times the price of a natural birth.

An Audit Commission report, to be published next week, will show that it costs about £260 for a baby to be born naturally, while a Caesarean costs up to £1,100, according to the BBC1 *How and Now* programme, to be screened this evening.



About 16 per cent of all babies in Britain are born by Caesarean, and that figure is rising on average about 1 per cent a year. The Audit Commission is expected to show that this additional 1 per cent costs the NHS an extra £5m every year.

Caesareans are only performed on medical grounds but Professor Fisk said he, and many of his colleagues, would be prepared to perform the operation on demand.

## BROADCASTING

## World Service audience grows

The global audience for the BBC World Service has grown to 143 million listeners each week, according to figures released today. It marks an increase of 3 million on last year's audience figure.

The number of listeners who tune in to local re-broadcasts on FM or medium wave, rather than the traditional short wave broadcasts, has increased from 20 million to 26 million. The main increases in audiences came from re-broadcasts in Poland, and in French for Africa.

New research in 10 Chinese cities, Bangladesh, the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, found new World Service listeners, but difficult areas such as Burma, Cuba and Iran and vast areas of China remain unsurveyed.

The BBC World Service's Albanian broadcasts on short wave were recently increased in the light of the political crisis and the closure of the BBC World Service FM transmitter in that country.

## HEALTH

## Thousands suffering in silence

Thousands of people with stomach upsets caused by irritable bowel syndrome suffer in silence because they are too embarrassed to seek help, according to a survey published today. The findings show that two-in-five people – 45 per cent – believe the most embarrassing thing to ask for is a pharmacy treatment for a bowel problem. Asking for such treatment was far more embarrassing than asking for condoms, they said.

More than 15 per cent of those questioned also admitted that at some stage they had gone without treatment, preferring to suffer in silence rather than talk in a doctor or pharmacist.

The nationwide telephone survey conducted on behalf of Pharmacia and Upjohn coincides with an appeal from the Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) charity to raise public awareness about bowel disorders. Dr David Silk, IBS Appeal's director of research, said IBS was a debilitating condition which affected millions of adults, although only an estimated 25 per cent had consulted their doctor.

Irritable bowel syndrome, the most common disorder of the intestine, affects twice as many women as men. There is no cure, but peppermint oil and other over-the-counter remedies available in pharmacies can relieve symptoms.

## PRISONS

## Dartmoor 'dungeon' should close

The punishment block for unruly inmates at Dartmoor Prison looks and feels like a "Victorian dungeon", an official inspection report into the jail says. The report argues that the unit should be shut, unless major improvements are made immediately, as it is not a "suitable environment for segregated prisoners".

But overall, Sir David Ramsbottom, the chief inspector of prisons, concluded the jail was well managed, with good relations between staff and inmates – a big improvement since the last official report, in 1992.

The then chief inspector of prisons, Judge Stephen Tumim, said Dartmoor was the "dustbin" of the Prison Service for unwanted prisoners and should be closed by 1994 if it was not reformed and modernised.

Sir David was able to be far more positive, in the light of a £25m programme of refurbishments to the prison, which opened in 1809 to hold French prisoners from the Napoleonic War.



Recycled paper made up 41.2% of the raw material for UK newspapers in the first half of 1996

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مكتبة من الأصل

## Record industry joins battle against fly-by-night fan clubs

Paul McCann  
Media Correspondent

The British Phonographic Industry will today host the latest stage in a four-year battle by teenage pop fans to get a fair deal from fan clubs.

The meeting has been organised by *Short Change*, the children's consumer pro-

gramme on BBC1, which has been campaigning against fan clubs which take money from young fans and often give them little or nothing in return.

*Short Change* wants the representatives of PolyGram, MCA Music and reputable fan clubs who will be present to set up a trade association.

Hundreds of fan clubs exist

in the UK, many legitimate and run by friends of the bands as a labour of love in the spare bedroom. But there are also many fly-by-night operations working out of post office box numbers.

The intention of today's meeting is to set out rules of association for prospective members and to come up with a seal

of approval that can be withdrawn for bad behaviour. It will also give fans someone to complain to.

Around 70 per cent of complaints received by *Short Change* relate to fan clubs that rip off their members.

A typical experience is that of a 13-year-old from London who sent £83 to teen band

Backstreet Boys' fan club for a selection of merchandise. After six weeks she had received nothing and only after the programme intervened did she receive a pair of boxer shorts, a cushion and a book on the band written in German.

Often fans receive nothing at all, says Gillian Longton, a *Short Change* producer. "You

wouldn't send a cheque off for a holiday without seeing an Abta sign, so there should be something similar for fan clubs." The amounts may be smaller for teenagers' fan clubs, but says Ms Longton, they are large for a teenager's pocket.

The television programme, which is broadcast on Sunday mornings and is virtually un-

known in the adult world, received no help when it approached MPs and the Office of Fair Trading. However, Ms Longton was helped by contacts in the record industry and has managed to elicit the support of some of the industry's heavy hitters.

"We spend a fortune creating and promoting the image of our



William Faulkner: Tale of a woman's body being carried to funeral

## Booker man hits back at accuser

Swift rejects criticism that work copies another

Nicole Veasey

The Booker Prize winner Graham Swift hit back yesterday at suggestions that his award-winning book was not original.

The nation's literati paused for a sharp intake of breath after accusations that Mr Swift's *Last Orders* bore close structural similarities to William Faulkner's American classic *As I Lay Dying*.

But Mr Swift said he was amazed at claims that his work was not original. He said that he would be answering the allegations against him point-by-point in a detailed letter to his accuser, Professor John Frow, of Queen's University.

Writing in *The Australian Review of Books*, Professor Frow argued that in *Last Orders* Mr Swift had extensively borrowed style and form from the earlier work without giving a "knowing nod" of acknowledgement towards Faulkner.

In his defence, Mr Swift told *The Independent*: "These claims are absolutely absurd."

"The link between the two books is something that has already been mentioned... One reviewer prominently discusses this very point and praises the way I have drawn on Faulkner. The two books are about different worlds and different people, written in a different form of the English language."

"But the link between them is not the main point of my novel. I am drawing on archetypal ideas which have been constantly re-worked through the ages."

Professor Frow alleges that Faulkner's transportation of the dead Addie Bundren to her funeral in Jefferson, Mississippi, is used in a "direct and unacknowledged imitation" by Mr Swift, whose cen-

J'accuse...

*Accusations have been levelled at many great, and not so great, writers, including:*

**Samuel Taylor Coleridge:** Extensively borrowed work from earlier Romantics and German authors for his heady poetry.

**TS Eliot:** Recent charges of pilfering in his "many voices" poem, *The Waste Land*.

**The Duchess of York:** Allegedly lifted the idea of *Budgie the Helicopter*.

**Hugh MacDiarmid:** Used a short story by a Welsh writer and a review from the *Times Literary Supplement* in one of his poems.

**DM Thomas:** Borrowed extensively from a Russian author for his 1981 Booker prize-winning novel *The White Hotel*.

The same technique was famously used by Chaucer in *The Canterbury Tales* and has been popular with authors for generations.

Mr Swift said: "In my first novel I alternated between different narrative story-tellers and I didn't get accused to plagiarism then."

Other supposed similarities include: chapters headed with a person's name; a chapter made up of numbered points and a chapter made up of a single sentence.

Mr Swift acknowledges drawing on an earlier literary work for his short chapter, "Vince", which consists of the sentence: "Old huggers"; the Bible can safely claim to have the first short chapter in literary history. It reads: "Jesus wept".

The poet and critic Blake Morrison, who has researched the murky vaults of literary plagiarism, said: "It has always been a legitimate practice to draw on earlier works and in some eras, such as the 18th century, authors were expected to allude to previous authors."

"I think the real difference is between allusion and theft. If an author lifts paragraphs word for word then it is fair to say that this constitutes plagiarism."

"We should always expect novels to echo earlier books because there are only so many plots that writers can draw upon."

"In this instance the case seems rather thin. Although the two works have similarities in form they are completely different in content."

Mr Swift remains an admirer of Faulkner's novel. "It is a great book. I first read it 25 years ago, although I didn't read it when writing *Last Orders*. I suppose great books always stay with you. I just hope that mine stay with people as well."



Graham Swift: Story about ashes being taken for seaside scattering

## Gardiner: Tories will go 'down the pan' in election

Anthony Bevins  
Political Editor

The Conservatives are going "down the pan" at the next election, Sir George Gardiner, the party's latest backbencher defector, said yesterday.

Already sacked as Conservative candidate for his Reigate constituency at the next election, Sir George announced on Saturday he was switching to the Referendum Party, to become their first, and probably last, MP.

Sir George said yesterday: "I find it very hard to find a Conservative Member of Parliament that actually thinks we are going to win the next election. I mean John Major might, but he's about the only one."



Changed colour: Sir George Gardiner, Alan Howarth, John Horam, William Rodgers, John Stonehouse, Dick Taverne

## Defectors find it hard to stay seated

John Rentoul

Very few defectors in postwar British politics have held on to their seats at the following general election. Of 27 Labour MPs who left in 1981 to join the SDP, only two are still in the Commons: Robert Maclean, the Liberal Democrat president, and John Horam, now a Tory junior minister.

Bruce Douglas-Mann, the only one who did the honourable thing by resigning his seat to fight a by-election, lost Macclesfield in 1982 to Tony Ashton.

Earlier, Jim Sillars and John Robertson defected from Labour to set up the Scottish Labour Party in 1976. They lost their seats in 1979. But Mr Sillars, who in 1981 joined the SNP and married Margo MacDonald, a former SNP MP who had won the spectacular Glas-

gow Govan by-election in 1973, returned to the Commons by defeating his wife's trick in 1988.

The problem for right-wing, Euro-sceptic Tories is that there is no obvious party to which they can defect. The closest parallel with the case of Sir George Gardiner is probably Enoch Powell.

He gave up his seat in Wolverhampton in February 1974, and urged a vote for Labour as the lesser of two evils, because Harold Wilson had promised a referendum on Europe. He returned to the Commons that October as the Ulster Unionist MP for Down South.

Great Defections: Sir George Gardiner; Conservative to Labour: October 1995. Right-wing Tory minister who developed a social conscience to become first Tory-to-Labour floor-crosser. Still hoping to be drafted as last-minute candidate in safe Labour seat.

John Horam: Labour to SDP March 1981, February 1987. Lost his Gateshead seat in 1983. Took the slow route to Thatcherism but only got back into the House, for Orpington, in 1992, after she had gone. Still entirely unfamous as junior health minister.

John Stonehouse: Labour to English National Party; April 1976. Former Postmaster-General who ran off with his secretary and faked his suicide in Australia. His defection, just before disqualification and jail for fraud, cost Jim Callaghan his government's majority.

Dick Taverne: Labour to Democratic Labour October 1972. Homo Proto-Socialdemocrat who resigned to fight and win a by-election on a pro-Europe platform. Held his Lincoln seat in February 1974 and only lost in October to anti-EEC Margaret Jackson, now Beckett.

William Rodgers: Labour to SDP; March 1981. Only four of the 27 Labour MPs who de-

## GET UP TO SPEED

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## news

# Pro-choice lobby derides Cardinal's cash offer

Matthew Brace

A bold offer of financial support for pregnant women who want an alternative to abortion, given by the leader of Scotland's Roman Catholic Church, was strongly criticised yesterday as a false promise.

In a speech heralded by the anti-abortion lobby and the Catholic church in Scotland as a "bold new initiative", the

Archbishop of Glasgow, Cardinal Thomas Winning, pledged to help "any woman, of any religion, of any ethnic background, from anywhere, who is pregnant and in need".

Speaking to the Scottish conference of the anti-abortion pressure group the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children, Cardinal Winning offered "help" in the form of pregnancy tests, counselling, help with

raising a baby, adoption and financial assistance with equipment for the baby. He urged women to contact the archdiocesan office in Glasgow from today before making "one of the biggest mistakes of your life".

However, he failed to give details on exactly what help would be available, how aid to pregnant women would be financed, or how to get in touch.

The Catholic church in Scot-

land gets all its funding from its flock or from private donations. Last year, an appeal by the Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund raised £2m for Third World causes. However, Cardinal Winning's spokesman, Father Noel Barry, said yesterday that no special fund had been set up to support any pregnant women who might come calling on the church after the offer of help. About

160,000 abortions were carried out in England and Wales last year, at a cost of at least £40m.

He admitted that the cardinal had not produced a budget or estimates to cope with an influx of pleas for financial assistance. "How much we give to each woman will depend on the individual's circumstances," he said. "The church is not in the business of needs means-testing."

If the cardinal's offer does

prompt a flood of calls, church aides appeared confident that the money would come from somewhere. "That is one of the greatest challenges in an initiative like this," said Father Barry. "We will rely on God. We are a people of faith."

The pro-choice National Abortion Campaign called the offer a publicity stunt. Its chairwoman, Anne Marie Keary, said the statement trivialised the

fears that it could lead to a flood of women demanding cash.

The cardinal's speech also prompted a reply from the Labour leader, Tony Blair, yesterday. A leadership source said: "He [Mr Blair] is not in favour of abortion. Nobody can be in favour of abortion, but as a legislator he does not feel that he can use the criminal law against those faced with this awful choice."

## Ashdown defends Lib-Lab electoral pact

Fran Abrams  
Political Correspondent

Paddy Ashdown defended the Liberal Democrats' constitutional deal with Labour yesterday amid criticism from some within his party.

The Liberal Democrat leader told the spring conference in Cardiff that the agreement on electoral reform and devolution would give the party's policies a voice over the next five years.

In a wide-ranging speech which attacked both Labour and the Tories for "can't-be-done" politics, Mr Ashdown hinted that the talks which ended last week would safeguard the Liberal Democrats' place in the history of the late 20th-century.

Giving the Scots and Welsh more say via their own assemblies and people across the United Kingdom more power in their communities, was part of the party's "historic mission".

We have, through choice, been able to work and agree with the Labour Party in this one crucial area – despite our different views, our different policies, our different philosophies and our different beliefs.

"Now that may be criticised by some. But it will be a great source of hope for millions in Britain who despair of politicians ever working together for the good of the country," he said.

There had been complaints from some Welsh Liberal De-



Man with a mission: Paddy Ashdown addressing the Liberal Democrats' spring conference in Cardiff yesterday

Photograph: Paul Stuart

mocrats that the party's new entente with Labour would make their jobs more difficult on the doorstep. Floating voters in marginal seats would be tempted to argue that they might as well vote Labour if the two parties appeared close, they said.

Dai Davies, prospective candidate for Ceredigion, had accused the leadership of going "hand in hand" with Labour.

Mr Ashdown also used his speech to spell out in more detail his party's policy of putting an extra penny on income tax for education. The plan would cost the average family only 45p per week, he said, but would raise a substantial sum for every school.

A typical primary school with 250 pupils would gain £16,000 per year, while a secondary school with 1,000 pupils would

gain £110,000. Every child born in 1997 would be entitled to a nursery place by 2000, and by the end of the next parliament, no child under 11 would be in a class of more than 30.

"If you don't think giving these children that chance is worth an extra 45p a week, then it's simple. Don't vote for us," he said. "Our politics is dominated by fatalism and timidity

– by the idea that the British people are a bunch of mean-minded misery-seekers, as obsessed with tax as politicians and the press. Well, we say they're not. It's time we stopped treating them like children."

A spokesman for Mr Ashdown brushed aside suggestions made in a Sunday newspaper that he was trying to "hush up" the imminent birth of

his first grandchild. He said Mr Ashdown was delighted that his daughter Katie, 31, who lives in France, was expecting a baby soon after the election.

Far from worrying about what becoming a grandfather would do to the 57-year-old politician's status as an "action man," he was "looking forward to being able to say, we are a grandfather," the spokesman said.

Ministerial sources last night denied the plans for social services had been watered down because it was feared they would be a vote-loser. "I don't think anyone looking at this White Paper will say it's soft. It will be like the pensions announcement in its radicalism," one Whitehall insider said.

The proposal would tilt the grants system from government to requiring local authorities to pay the private sector to supply 85 per cent of the services currently provided by council social services departments.

Mr Dorrell has told officials

he does not want a "level playing field" between councils and the private sector in the provision of social services.

"He wants to tilt the playing field towards the private sector," said another Whitehall source.

The Prime Minister promised action in the spring in 1996 following protests from elderly Tory supporters who were being forced to sell their homes – assets which they wished to pass on to their children – in order to pay for long-term care, before they qualified for means-tested state care.

The Health Secretary said on BBC Breakfast with Frost that the means test will be made more generous to allow patients who have insurance to retain assets worth £150 for every £1 worth of insurance cover. It means a pensioner with £10,000 of cover would be able to keep assets of £15,000 on top of the current disregard of £16,000 before means testing would bite.

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The

**Gulf War sickness:** Testimonies the MoD cut out of report are revealed as MPs see new evidence

## Veterans ignored in Whitehall inquiry

Reports by Ian Burrell

Staff Sergeant Anthony Worthington walked along the corridors of the Ministry of Defence building in Whitehall on 14 November with a new confidence in his step.

Sgt Worthington believed he had the answers which would solve the riddle of the Gulf War illnesses which left 1,200 of his comrades sick and debilitated.

He had photographs and documents to show exactly how troops were exposed to dangerous pesticides and he believed the MoD, at last, wanted to listen.

For five years the ministry had repeatedly denied that British troops were exposed to dangerous chemicals in the war.

Then last October, Nicholas Soames, the armed forces minister, admitted that troops used organophosphate pesticides to ward off desert pests.

If anybody should have known what happened it was Sgt Worthington. As senior environmental health technician for 4th Armoured brigade he was responsible for administering the pesticide sprays.

Yet to Sgt Worthington's dismay, he was treated with what he regarded as cynicism and hostility. Much of his evidence never featured in the report of the MoD's Organophosphate Pesticide Investigation Team.

Today *The Independent* publishes the photographic and documentary evidence which shows that troops with no training and no protective clothing were told to spray camps with pesticides which were not intended for public hygiene use.

Untrained Saudis and Filipinos guest workers were hired to go through the camps dousing tents with pesticides.

Veterans have testified that they were drenched with chemicals even while eating and sleeping. Among them was Major Christopher Irvin, of the Royal Artillery. "I remember on more than one occasion eating in a mess tent while pest de-contamination was in progress. I tried to cover my food as the fog settled on everything but continued to inhale the stuff."

At the Al Jubail camps, where many of the British troops were based, Larry Cam-

ock, an RAMC medic, was eating in a bar when his meal was interrupted.

Two Filipino employees came into the canteen area with a sprayer each and continued to spray the walls and rafters," he said.

"I and the other British ser-

vicemen had to pass through the mist to get out of the entrance. Outside we were all coughing and our eyes were running."

Both men are now displaying the symptoms of Gulf War illness. So is Shiam Rusting, another medic who has testified that while serving at Al Jubail, he was exposed to Fenitrothion and Diazinon OPs.

He said: "I slept amongst it and amongst it I was even covered while on the toilet."

As the spraying continued, large numbers of British troops began falling ill with diarrhoea and nausea as well as skin and respiratory problems.

*The Independent* has seen restricted health and hygiene reports documents prepared by Maj John Graham, in charge of medical operations in the Gulf. One report, dated 4 December 1990, when the troops were first being exposed to the sprays, states: "Almost one-third of all cases admitted to hospital have diarrhoea and vomiting."

The most alarming piece of evidence given by Sgt Worthington to the MoD investigators was that Neocidal 60, a winter sheep dip wholly inappropriate for public hygiene use, had been used by mistake.

The label was in Arabic but Sgt Worthington said he was assured by an officer that the pesticide was Blattanex 20, a far weaker carbamate insecticide.

The spraying team became so ill that they sought a translation of the label from a Jordanian doctor who identified it as the powerful Neocidal 60, based on the OP Diazinon.

Troops were issued with Malathion dusting powder which they used without protection. *The Independent* has seen a priority Army telex issued this January, which orders immediate recall of Malathion due to increased parliamentary interest". It says: "Malathion is not approved under the control of pesticides regulations and is not (not) to be used."

### Mustard gas in Saudi Arabia

A Czech army chemical specialist has revealed new information on how he detected traces of mustard gas while serving in the Gulf conflict.

Lieutenant Colonel Jiri Aberle was a member of an anti-chemical weapons team sent to the Gulf at the behest of its specialist knowledge of chemical warfare.

The 198-strong unit reported to Saudi military command and was equipped with the most sophisticated chemical and biological warfare detectors.

Lt-Col Aberle, writing in the current issue of *Applied Science and Analysis*, a specialist American journal for nuclear, biological and chemical defence experts, reveals that the unit clearly detected the presence of mustard gas close to the military city of King Khalid on 19 January 1991.

He writes: "I started to op-

erate my ChP-71 [chemical detector]. In several minutes I saw a colour change in the mustard tube. The yellow colour of the tube changed slightly to brown and a reddish brown ring appeared."

Lt-Col Aberle reports that the same day an American detection team, 3km away, made detections of sarin and mustard gases.

The mustard gas samples were not concentrated enough to show up in later laboratory tests but Lt-Col Aberle said that did not surprise him.

Records recently released in America show that US Fox chemical and biological detection vehicles took seven positive readings for nerve and mustard gas at sites in northern Saudi Arabia and southern Iraq during the war.

British troops have reported mass sightings of dead animals in the Gulf and some believe that chemical weapons were responsible.



Pest control: Soldiers in the Gulf said they were constantly drenched in pesticides, even while eating and sleeping

## Tests that link troops to illness

New medical evidence that Gulf War illness was caused by the use of chemicals in the conflict has been presented to the Commons Defence Select Committee.

Privately-funded research by Dr Goran Jamal, a consultant neurophysiologist, found "little doubt" that veterans became seriously ill after their exposure to pesticides and other chemicals in the desert.

Dr Jamal, who is based at the Institute of Neurological Science at Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, was funded to carry out extensive tests on two veterans who were exposed to organophosphate pesticides (OPs). One soldier had been required to carry out pesticide spraying after having taken several inoculations and NAPS tablets as protection against chemical weapon attacks.

The veteran now has a series of long-term neurobehavioural symptoms, including memory loss, mood swings and tiredness.

Dr Jamal concluded the soldier had suffered permanent damage and had "little doubt his present problems are related to his exposure to pesticides and the other risk factors which he encountered in the Gulf".

Tests on a second veteran, whose tent was sprayed with OPs, also linked his neurological condition to the combination of OPs, NAPS and "low-level chemical warfare agents" in the Gulf.

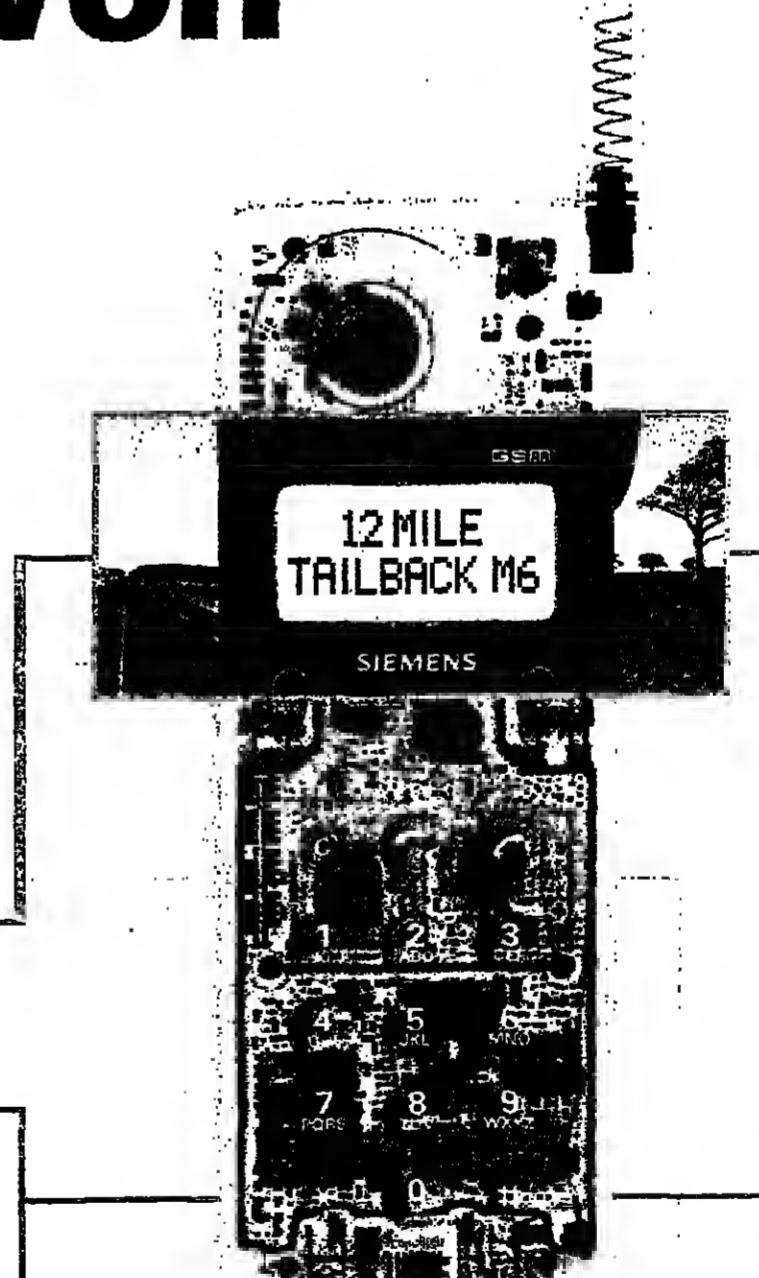
The results support tests carried out on 14 veterans by Dr Jamal two years ago. He recently resigned from a panel advising government departments on the effects of OPs on human health owing to establishment opposition to his work.

Later this month, the Committee will issue a report on Gulf War illness, which is expected to put great pressure on the Ministry of Defence.

The Committee has also been examining possible compensation schemes for victims.

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10/11/15

# Paedophile had links with child photographer

Fugitive who molested SA youngsters helped at controversial art studio

Steve Boggan

A society children's photographer at the centre of an art or pornography debate used a fugitive paedophile as a helper in his studio.

Ron Oliver, whose pictures of children are lauded by the art world but frowned upon by police, used the services of Greg Potter while Mr Potter was on the run from South African police for molesting children and taking pornographic photographs of them.

Mr Oliver said this week that he did not know of Mr Potter's past, nor of his obsession with children.

"This will do my case no good whatsoever, but I didn't know anything about him," he said. "I didn't employ him full time. I

• Potter was just someone who ran errands for me... I had absolutely no idea that he had any record.

just allowed him to run errands."

He said that Mr Potter had never been with him at photographic sessions; although the professional relationship with Mr Oliver will rekindle debate over whether some of Mr Oliver's photographs could excite paedophiles.

Mr Oliver, 37, became a cause célèbre in 1993 when police raided his studio in west London, seized more than 20,000 photographs and arrested him, on suspicion of taking indecent pictures of children under 16.

He is an established portrait photographer who specialises in taking pictures, some of them nude, of the children of mainly wealthy professionals.

Advertising in *Vogue* and *Harpers & Queen*, he numbers members of the House of Lords, whom he will not name, among his clients. None of the children's names was published.

A debate raged for months after his arrest over whether his work constituted art or pornography. Art experts praised the beauty and clarity of his images.

He was questioned by police, released on bail and fled in the Netherlands with his family, arguing that if he returned to Britain, the police would harass him. A warrant was issued for his arrest last year on evidence presented to a magistrate, although it is understood that only a handful of pictures out of the thousands seized were considered sensitive enough to put before the magistrate. Aside from that, his case had gone cold.

However, inquiries by *The Independent* have established that Mr Potter, 39, was arrested at Mr Oliver's studio during the initial raid. Mr Potter was questioned by police but released on bail. He too jumped bail. Since then, another warrant has been issued for his arrest on suspicion of sexually assaulting three children in Britain.

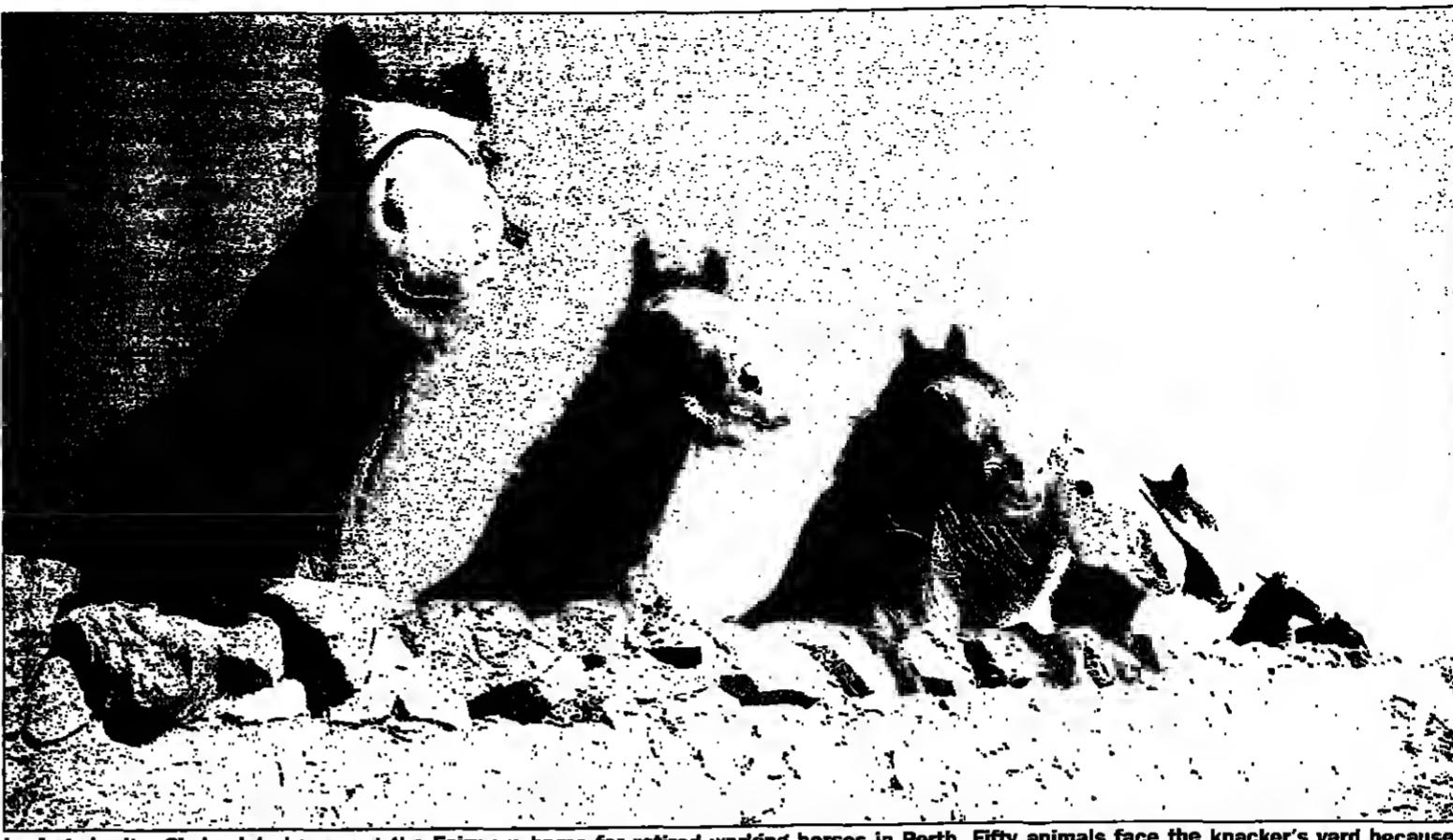
• He did not assist me professionally and he never went on any jobs with me to see clients.

Mr Potter ran errands for me," Mr Oliver said. "He wrote to me saying he was an amateur photographer and asked if he could come and speak to me.

"He wasn't the first person to do that - lots of people, particularly photography students, did. Anyway, he ended up running errands for me, picking up contact sheets and film.

"But he wasn't an assistant or anything like that, and he never went on any jobs with me to see clients. He wasn't a professional, so he didn't assist me professionally. He just did odd jobs and I paid him by the hour.

"I had absolutely no idea that



Losing charity: Clydesdale horses at the Fairways home for retired working horses in Perth. Fifty animals face the knacker's yard because a lack of donations from the public. The reduction in funds has been partly blamed on the National Lottery. Photograph: Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert

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news

# Rail passengers squeezed by cost cutting

Even more job cuts and a rise in ticket sales would fail to bring companies a profit

Randeep Ramesh

Yet another piece of the nation's train set will trundle into private hands today when Richard Branson's Virgin Group takes over the InterCity West Coast service linking London and Glasgow.

Mr Branson has a vision for the worn out 700 miles of track which carries passengers along the nation's industrial spine. Virgin plans to spend £750m on a fleet of 36 tilting trains and reduce the journey time by 90 minutes, to just three-and-a-half hours in six years' time.

Despite record growth in passengers this year, the ride for travellers on the privatised network has become noticeably bumpier. Private owners of train firms have been forced to shelf services because of staff shortages. Others have been fined for cramming passengers

into shorter trains and are saving cash by substituting buses for trains on some routes.

Under British Rail things were not much better. Gov-

ernment subsidies shrank and fares rose while stations closed and carriages rusted away. But

"rall renaissance" with train companies becoming "customer-focused."

The problem for passengers is that much has been promised

and very little delivered. The performance of one of the first privatised lines – South West Trains – has been disastrous.

SWT, the biggest commuter

train company in Britain, was taken over by Stagecoach, the bus giant, in February last year. At first the firm comfortably beat its punctuality and reli-



Going nowhere: South West Trains were forced to implement an emergency timetable last month after 70 drivers took redundancy

Photograph: Edward Sykes

asked for the lowest Government grant or offered the biggest payments over the length of the franchise while meeting minimum standards.

In order to fill the gap between diminishing subsidies and the cost of running a train company, private operators have to increase ticket sales and cut staff numbers. Leaked documents from three franchises in the north of England show that the new owners are preparing to shed 25 per cent of the work force – more than 2,300 staff. Using industry figures for the cost of using the track, renting trains and paying wage bills, it is possible to calculate the job losses needed to make a profit on the new private network. If 10,000 jobs were cut nationally and ticket sales grew by up to 50 per cent over the next seven years, seven train companies would still not be making any money by the time their licences expire.

Prism, a group of bus industry executives who run four train companies – Cardiff Valleys, London Tilbury Southend, West Anglia Great Northern and South Wales and West – will collect more than £800m from the taxpayer over the next seven years. But the company will lose £70m unless it doubles its takings and cuts 900 staff.

Surprisingly, Stagecoach hardly needs to cut staff at all. British Rail used to run South West Trains for a little over £60m a year. Stagecoach will need on average £52m. If staff numbers were to stay the same the company would make £45m over the next six years.

The cost of running British Rail before it was privatised was about £200m a year. The total annual bill for the new privatised system was £1.8bn, which will dwindle to BR levels in seven years' time.

The lesson would seem to be not to cut staff, but that is precisely what firms have to do in order to make money. Under the Government's franchising system, firms bid to run train operating companies. The licence was awarded to the firm that

## Public sector deal scraps job demarcation

Barrie Clement  
Labour Editor

and blue-collar employees will end and everyone will be on a single pay "spine".

Leaders of 1.5 million public service employees will reach a historic agreement today, signalling the end of the notorious "jobsworth" attitude to work among some local authority employees. No longer should council workers reply: "It's more than my job's worth", to a legitimate request to carry out work not stipulated in the time-honoured job sheet.

As part of one of the biggest productivity deals in the history of British industry relations, craftsmen turning up to maintain paths at a school may, for instance, be asked to repair a roof damaged overnight.

Council officials staffing "one-stop shops" will be expected to deal with all requests for help, whichever department is involved: environmental health, housing or refuse collection.

From 1 April, all demarcation lines will be removed and the only test will be the ability to do the job. From that date, union leaders have given management carte blanche to introduce an unheard-of degree of flexibility in the way that council work is performed.

In return, the agreement, due to be signed today at the Transport and General Workers' Union's headquarters, in central London, will mean that all distinctions between white-

and blue-collar staff, effectively giving local authority employees a minimum wage of more than £4. This means council staff will have achieved the TUC bargaining target. It will give them a rate comfortably in excess of any statutory lower minimum which would be introduced by a Labour government.

The accord is an attempt by the three main unions involved, Unison, The Transport & General and the GMB, to enter into a social partnership with the national bodies representing county, district and metropolitan authorities.

Union officials point out that the agreement should give a Labour government two or three years of industrial peace.

### DAILY POEM

#### At the Last Judgement

by Stephen Tapscott

At the last judgement, when the blind angel winds our lives back slowly on her spool.

I will ask her to stop for a moment here – it is years since – because

I do not understand, and surely I will need to explain how, afterwards, I woke and dressed, leaving her sleeping, walked out into the orchard and down the shining road. For hours the rain had continued,

and now the cold had tightened it, in glares. The hawthorn had begun its first extensions. It was April.

I was young, and each pale bud was sealed, intact and perfect, in a bullet of ice with a bluish indifference I recognized.

Stephen Tapscott's volume *From the Book of Changes* which contains this poem, is his first book to appear in Britain (published by Carcanet, £7.95). He is Professor of English at MIT and the translator of Pablo Neruda's *One Hundred Sonnets*.

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مكتبة من الأصل

# Gunshots signal beginning of the end for Berisha

Vlora — The dusty streets of Vlora, cradle of the mutiny in southern Albania, reverberated to the constant refrain of machine-guns and automatic weapons fire yesterday, punctuated by the occasional explosion, as the city's gunmen celebrated political triumph over President Sali Berisha.

"It's the beginning of a great victory," said Erhan, a young gunman. "But we are going to give up our weapons only when Sali Berisha is no longer president. Sali Berisha is the enemy of Vlora."

Shortly after 3.30pm, when Mr Berisha made his live television announcement, every gun in Vlora — and there are many thousands — was fired at

Admirers surged around, hugging and kissing him. But it is difficult to see who will meet the protesters' main demand: "We want our money back," the crowd roared. Thousands lost their life savings in the pyramid investment schemes run by Mr Berisha's allies. But the cash is gone, siphoned off to foreign bank accounts or frittered on yachts and helicopters and the other trappings of luxury.

The President's resignation seems more likely. By yesterday morning it was clear that Mr Berisha was in military retreat — his army had surrendered a large swathe of territory, mostly without a fight. On the road from Fier to Gjirokaster, for example, the army's armoured personnel carriers (APCs) which had exchanged fire with rebels on a dirt road leading west to Vlora, had withdrawn. The last government checkpoint, a couple of soldiers at Balsh, waved cars through.

The first indication that we were in rebel territory came sooner than we had expected. Around the bend of a mountain road, just a few miles from Balsh, a masked gunman stood beside a pile of stones blocking one lane. Behind him on the verge a sniper, head swathed in blue gauze, lay prone. Along the dirt road, which begins another 10 miles south, rebels waved their guns and asked us where the nearest police checkpoint was.

The night before, soldiers at the Fier checkpoint were asking the same questions. The bridge south of Fier, on the main road to Vlora, is in rebel hands.

On Saturday two army APCs probed the area and exchanged fire with rebels on the bridge, who responded by barricading the road with immovable concrete blocks. "Sorry," they told us. "You can't go that way. You can go on foot, but not with the car."

They were extremely nervous, and told us one man had been killed in the shootout with the APCs. We were soon surrounded by dozens of people, keen to get the message across. Gunmen on the bridge told us to leave, others to stay and hear their tale. One of the former, fearful of drawing enemy fire, leapt on the bonnet of our car and pointed his Kalashnikov through the windscreen. We left.

"We drove north back to a

Sali Berisha: In retreat, and expected to resign

once the excitable young men lining the street made their joy known by firing continuously in the air for three-quarters of an hour. Some exploded hand grenades for the hell of it, others fled at empty buildings or into windows.

"I'm very afraid," said 14-year-old Dorina Hadziraj, as a car drove past, with the passenger firing a Kalashnikov out of the window. "But I am also happy because Sali Berisha now has gone. He can't be president if we don't want him, and we don't. He is worse than Hitler."

Dorina and her mother were walking home through the celebratory gunfire. "We aren't safe in this place," Sali Berisha might bring in his people and they might come to our house and kill us," Dorina said. "I am also afraid of these guys with

the car."

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## international

# Trial may untangle Mexican drug links

Phil Davison

Mexico City

Was the government and family of the former Mexican president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, in cahoots with the country's drug barons?

Mexicans believe a trial opening in Houston, Texas, today could lift the lid on a Pandora's box lying in the Salinas family and former senior Mexican officials with the drug cartels.

Mario Ruiz Massieu, a deputy attorney-general under Mr Salinas which made him the top man in the anti-narcotics programme, faces a civil trial over \$9m (£5.5m) he amassed in a Houston bank account.

Seeking to confiscate the money, United States prosecutors will try to prove it came from pay-offs by druglords. Mr Ruiz Massieu says it came from legitimate business transactions and "bonuses" from Mr Salinas.

US law enforcement sources say prosecution witnesses will link Mr Ruiz Massieu and his late brother, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, a former secretary-general of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), with the druglords of the Mexican Gulf cartel.

Witnesses will also name Mr Salinas' brother, Raul, and father, also called Raul, a former senator, as taking massive pay-offs to protect the cartel. There is reportedly no evidence suggesting Carlos Salinas, who lives in exile in Ireland, was involved with drug barons. Raul Salinas Jr and his father denies ties with the narco.

Mexicans hope the trial may also shed some light on the 1994 assassination of José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, who was formerly married to a sister of Carlos Salinas. Raul Salinas Jr is in jail awaiting trial for allegedly ordering the killing, now believed to have been linked to the

multi-million dollar drug trade.

Carlos Salinas named Mario Ruiz Massieu to investigate the murder of his brother but Mario is now suspected of tampering with evidence to protect Raul Salinas. The latter also faces trial for inexplicable wealth. Despite receiving only an official's salary, Mr Salinas was found to have more than \$100m in more than 70 Swiss, British and other foreign bank accounts. Mexican prosecutors are investigating whether the money came from drug-trafficking.

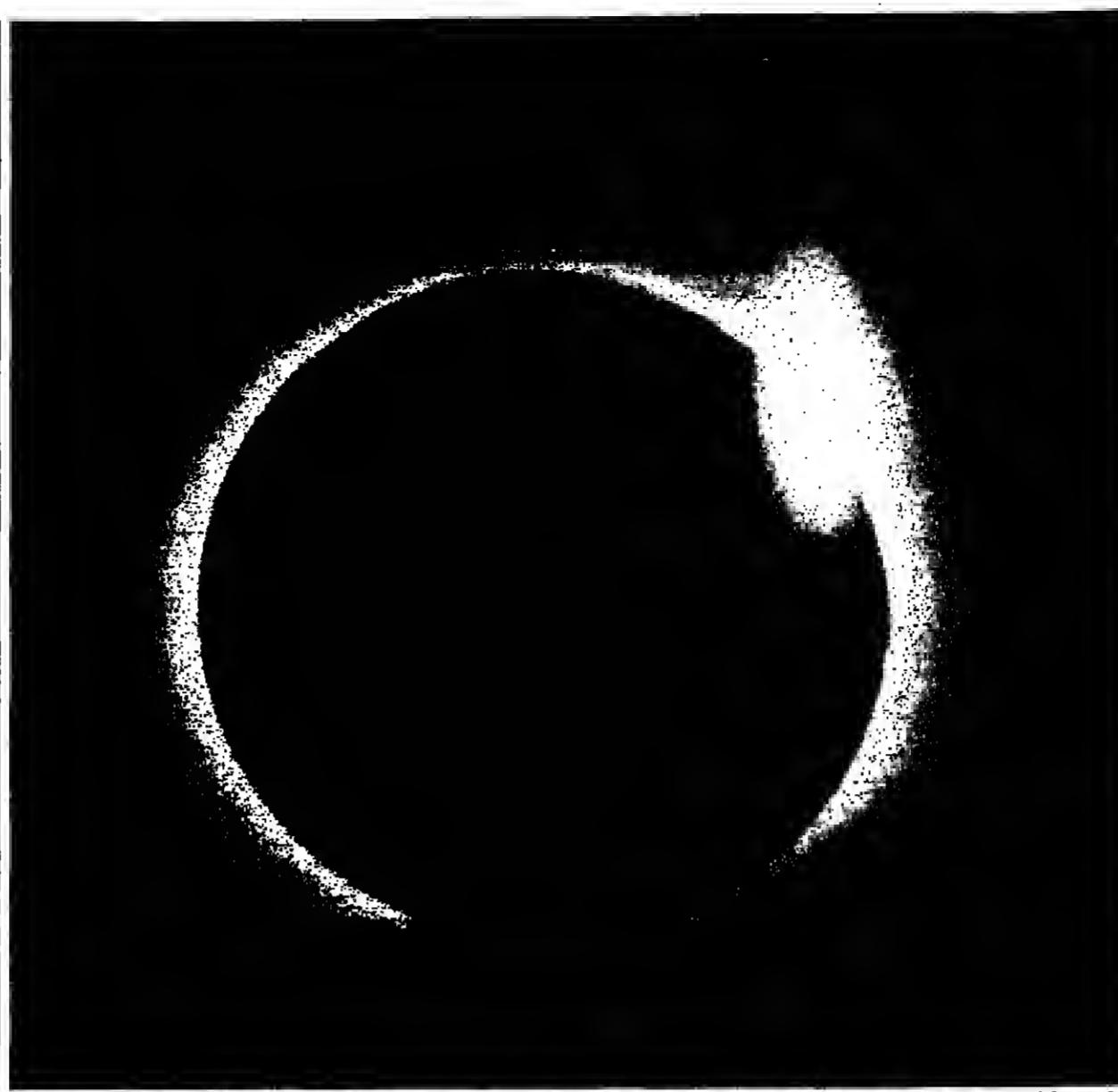
After fleeing Mexico three days after Raul Salinas' arrest, Mario Ruiz Massieu was arrested in Newark, New Jersey, in March 1995 for failing to declare \$46,000 in cash on a customs form. He has been under house arrest in New Jersey since.

The US federal prosecutors say an aide to Mr Ruiz Massieu, former diplomat Jorge Serratos, carried suitcases full of dollars to Houston from Mexico City twice a month for his boss in 1994, the last year of Carlos Salinas' term. Prosecution documents say the money was in return for protecting Gulf cartel bosses from the law.

In a deposition, Mr Ruiz Massieu said \$500,000 was in bonuses from the Mexican president. Mr Ruiz Massieu said the rest of the \$9m was his savings.

A key witness in Houston could be Magdalena Ruiz Pelayo, currently in a US jail for drug trafficking, who claims to have been a private secretary to Raul Salinas Sr. Ms Ruiz has told prosecutors Mr Salinas Sr was a key figure in the Gulf cartel. He denies the allegation and says he has never heard of Ms Ruiz.

Mexican media reported this month that Carlos Salinas's sister, Adriana, had been given a \$2m mansion in Mexico by Pablo Escobar, then boss of the Medellin drug cartel in Colombia. Ms Salinas denied the reports.



Blackout: The sun disappearing behind the moon in a total solar eclipse, observed yesterday at 10.01 at the Siberian city of Chita, near the border with Mongolia.

Photograph: AP

## China linked to US funds scandal

Rupert Cornwell

Washington

Washington's political fund-raising scandal acquired a lurid new dimension yesterday with revelations that the FBI warned several members of Congress they were targets of an illegal \$2m (£1.25m) effort by the Chinese government to buy votes and influence.

According to the *Washington Post*, six Congressional figures were involved, including California's Democratic Senator, Dianne Feinstein. ABC television reported that 30 were "potential targets".

Even before these allegations, the Democratic elder

statesman Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York was speaking of "an attack on our system from Asia, mainland China and perhaps Taiwan. The system was attacked and some of it was penetrated".

The re-emergence of the "China connection" turns the focus back to the gargantuan fundraising efforts of the 1996 Clinton campaign by a clutch of Chinese-Americans, notably the former Commerce Department official John Huang and two businessmen, Johnny Chung and Charles Liu Trie.

All three, the *Post* said, were being investigated by the FBI as conduits for the Chinese money, laundered to avoid a breach of US laws barring campaign contributions from foreign individuals and governments.

The episode can only embarrass President Bill Clinton, tarnishing the lustre of last week's press conference when he easily fended off questions over fundraising, including acceptance on the premises by a senior aide of a \$50,000 cheque from Mr Chung.

Mr Clinton insisted no laws had been broken, and that Democratic fundraising was a matter of self-defence against the Republican "juggernaut". The fact remains that Messrs Huang, Trie and Chung visited the White House more than 150 times, which adds to pressure

for a special counsel to probe the whole business. It is now a question less of if than when Janet Reno, the Attorney General, makes that appointment.

Democrats have grudgingly bowed to the Republican majority on Capitol Hill for Senate hearings on the issue, though not on the practice of large "soft money" donations by corporations and party fatcats, which is widely considered the true poison of the system.

The outcome of the future is unpredictable. Mr Clinton's high poll ratings suggest the country is not moved. The frenzy over fundraising may prove to be sound and fury, signifying ultimately very little.

significant shorts

### Netanyahu battles to maintain coalition unity

Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli Prime Minister, was yesterday trying to hold his coalition together as the Israeli army prepares to withdraw from another 9 per cent of the West Bank.

Over the next week 200,000 Palestinians in 50 towns and villages will come under the exclusive control of the Palestinian Authority. Eight members of Mr Netanyahu's coalition say they will vote against him on a motion of no-confidence over the withdrawal in the Knesset where he has a majority of 68 out of 120. But the Prime Minister can use the threat of a national unity government to force his rebels to support him.

The Palestinian leadership has condemned the US veto of the UN Security Council resolution calling on Israel not to build at Har Homa in Jerusalem. But Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, will do nothing to alienate the US, on whom he relies to force Israel to implement the Oslo accords under which Israel is supposed to end its West Bank occupation. Patrick Cockburn - Jerusalem

### Military cadets surrender

Two students at a Russian military college who fled after shooting dead five fellow cadets and an instructor gave themselves up to police and troops who tracked them down. One of the two cadets opened fire on colleagues standing guard at Kamyshev Military College near Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad). The pair then fled with sub-machine-guns and ammunition. Reuters - Moscow

### US rapper shot dead

American rapper Notorious BIG was gunned down yesterday, the second well-known gangsta rap artist killed in six months. The rapper, whose real name is Christopher Wallace, was leaving a party just after midnight when rounds of gunfire erupted from a passing vehicle. Wallace was dead on arrival at hospital. Reuters - Los Angeles

Obituary, page 16

### Hostage talks resume in Lima

Two mediators in Peru's 82-day hostage crisis entered the Japanese ambassador's residence yesterday in what appeared to be a resumption of indirect contact between the government and Marxist rebels.

Archbishop Juan Luis Cipriani and Canadian ambassador Anthony Vincent are both members of a three-man mediation commission. Reuters - Lima

### Crowds jeer Milosevic

More than 50,000 jeering and flag-waving opponents of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic rallied in Belgrade in support of more democracy and freedom for the media. The gathering was the first big protest since Mr Milosevic reinstated opposition election victories last month. The demonstration also marked the sixth anniversary of the first street protest against Mr Milosevic on 9 March 1991, when two people died. AP - Belgrade

### Cubans salsa into record book

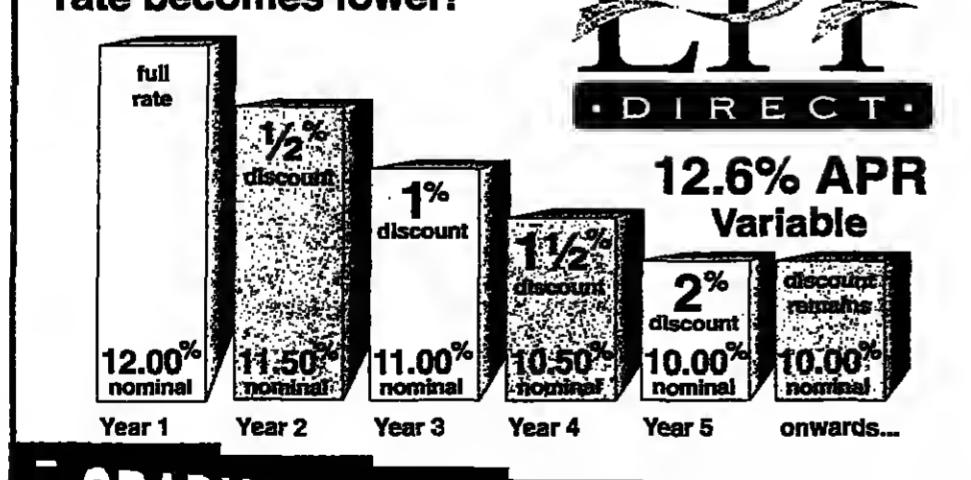
Hundreds of couples packed Havana's Salón Rosado dance theatre as Los Van Van, Cuba's best known salsa band, kicked off what organisers hope will be the world's longest non-stop salsa concert. The concert began shortly after 10 pm on Saturday night and was set to run continuously until 10 pm on Wednesday. A maximum 10 seconds' silence is allowed between bands. Reuters - Havana

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مكتبة من الأصل

# China blames 'criminals' for bus bomb

Teresa Poole  
Peking

China yesterday blamed "criminal elements" for the home-made bomb which exploded on a bus in a central shopping district last Friday. The national Chinese media, which often operates a news blackout after such incidents, did not report the explosion, but Peking television and radio news and the capital's newspapers carried brief details, calling on citizens to be vigilant and offering a large reward for information helpful to the police.

Official reports said the bomb was planted between the third and fourth

row of seats in the bus but that no one was killed. However, sources contacted by Reuters said two people died, and 30 were injured.

The semi-official China News Service quoted the Peking Mayor, Jia Qingling, as saying another smaller bomb went off earlier last week elsewhere in the Chinese capital, but that no one was hurt in that incident. Rumours had already circulated in Peking of a bus bomb last Thursday.

Edled Uighur separatists claimed responsibility for Friday's bomb, and vowed to stage more attacks until they had gained "complete freedom" for China's western region of Xinjiang. The blast in Peking came

just 10 days after three bus bombs in Urumqi, the provincial capital of Xinjiang. The Urumqi bombs, which killed nine people and injured 74, went off on the day of the memorial ceremony for Deng Xiaoping, and Friday's bomb on a Number 22 bus in the Xidan shopping street coincided with this year's meeting of China's parliament, the National People's Congress (NPC).

Known terrorist attacks are rare in China, and while the country is governed by an often brutal authoritarian regime it is one which has little experience in the sort of security measures needed to guard against indiscriminate bombings.

With the profitable tourist season just under way in China, the authorities are anxious to halt any more incidents, particularly outside Xinjiang. By yesterday, security in Peking was visibly tighter especially in department stores and at the railway station, with large numbers of security guards and policemen deployed.

Taxi drivers said that their work units had told them to be wary of Uighur and Tibetan passengers, and not to touch any parcels left in their cars.

The danger is that a heavy-handed response by the Chinese will alienate public opinion even more in Xinjiang, encouraging support for separatist activity which until now has

seemed to be the work of uncoordinated Uighur groups, possibly backed by Uighur separatists based in neighbouring Kazakhstan.

Last April, for instance, a wave of arrests reportedly netted 1,700 Uighurs in Xinjiang, further infuriating an ethnic group which accuses Peking of flooding Han Chinese into its province, and exploiting Xinjiang's oil resources for the rest of China's benefit.

Xinjiang is home to China's biggest concentration of Muslims – mostly Uighurs, but also Kazaks, Kirghiz and Hui – and for decades Peking has been unable to quell outbreaks of violent separatist activity.

So far, the Chinese government's

response to the recent upsurge in terrorism shows no appreciation of the fact that bombing public buses may have little widespread public support even among those resisting Han domination. Both Xinjiang and Tibet are now likely to face a "crackdown" in which innocent people will also be rounded up, increasing ethnic tensions still further.

Last week, Chinese officials at the NPC announced plans for harsher penalties for any terrorist crime. The proposed changes to the criminal law would add up to 10 years in prison to any sentence for bombing or kidnapping which was deemed a terrorist act.

## Peace breaks out in battle for the soul of Auschwitz

Adrian Bridge reports on a £25m deal to respect the camp's legacy

Oswiecim — What do you do if you grow up with a view of the Auschwitz watchtowers from your bedroom window? As a child, Andrzej Ozarki's response was to shudder – then to call his mates to see if they wanted to come and play football in the nearby fields leading up to the death camp gates.

"We are all acutely aware that there was a terrible crime committed here, but we can't spend our whole lives dwelling on that," said Mr Ozarki, now in his forties. "In the end, we just want to be normal people."

And yet, nothing much in this small chemical-producing Polish town of just 50,000 inhabitants has ever really been normal following its selection by the Nazis to be the largest and most notorious killing site of the Holocaust.

The desire of locals to get on with something resembling normal lives in the town which the world still knows as Auschwitz has been a constant source of irritation to international Jewish groups, who accuse them of showing disrespect to the memory of the some 1.5 million people – primarily Jews – who perished here.

In recent years, there have been several controversies over the Auschwitz legacy. There was fury when a group of Carmelite nuns sought to establish a convent within the actual site of Auschwitz. And tensions erupted again last year when a local developer announced plans to build a shopping complex just across the road from the infamous *Arbeit Macht Frei* slogan at the gateway to the camp. Worldwide protests prompted the Polish government to step in and block the proposed development.

And in a bid to ensure that nothing like it ever happens again, the government and international Jewish groups have now finally agreed a \$40m (£25m) scheme aimed at improving conservation work at the camp, while simultaneously helping the adjacent town of Oswiecim to develop.

"We are trying to lay the groundwork for the physical, geographical and spiritual integrity of this unique site in a way that will preserve it for generations and avoid the periodic controversies which end up

on something resembling a permanent illness."

Consulted about it, The last thing we Poles want is to be accused of doing it all wrong again."

The agreed plan envisages extensive preservation work at the twin sites of Auschwitz and neighbouring Birkenau (where the gas chambers were located) and the construction of a common entrance to the two which will be reachable via a new ring road aimed at diverting traffic away from the centre of town.

The plan also foresees a

stricter implementation of a



Gateway to Hell: The entrance to Auschwitz. Last year, a developer submitted plans for a shopping centre nearby

## Kohl's wise man calls for Emu to be delayed

Inre Karacs  
Bonn

The German government's continued insistence that European monetary union will begin on schedule was rudely shattered at the weekend by its own top economic adviser, who broke the consensus by calling for the postponement of the single currency beyond its

launch date of January 1999. "The truth is quite simple: stability comes before the timetable," Mr Hax told the *Bild am Sonntag* newspaper. The government, he explained, would probably exceed the 3 per cent limit set for the budget deficit, and the 60 per cent ceiling for total public debt.

Although the Finance Minister, Theo Waigel, insists that his goal of a 2.9 per cent budget deficit this year is still attainable, no mainstream research institute shares his confidence. The top banks and economic think-tanks estimate that the deficit will stand at between 3.3 and 3.5 per cent.

"The government forecast is 2.9 per cent, but there are others who predict more than 3 per cent," Mr Hax told the newspaper. "If you take the stability criteria seriously, Germany will probably not be able to introduce the euro as planned in 1999."

Bonn's economic woes, aggravated by soaring joblessness, present the EU with a stark choice. Either you loosen the criteria, and you have to say so now, or Germany will have to get ready for the euro later," Mr Hax said. "Unfortunately, the politicians have turned the

possibility of a delay into a taboo."

The latter was again in evidence this weekend, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledging in a speech to "stick to the agreed start date and the convergence criteria". That position, Mr Hax believes, is unwise.

"Germany and a group of other countries will probably not fulfil the convergence criteria before 1998," he said. "Only after that can the euro be introduced in all these countries."

That would mean, the newspaper reported, that the euro would be launched in 2000.

"That would be better than if four or five countries were to march ahead," Mr Hax declared.

His verdict is likely to invigorate the debate about Emu, which until now has barely touched German society.

With government politicians lining up behind Mr Kohl, and the opposition fearful of appearing irresponsible, calls for postponement have been monopolised by a regional Social Democrat leader, Gerhard Schröder. But last week the country's biggest trade union federation hinted that it might turn against the euro, and now cracks are beginning to appear everywhere.

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## arts

## Long in the tooth

## DANCE

Royal Ballet: Dance Bites  
High Wycombe

The Royal Ballet cannot afford to tour large-scale productions to the provinces so, in order to make it up to them, it undertakes small-scale tours in the form of Dance Bites, which seeks to provide a platform for young choreographers. The tour also provides an opportunity for the Royal Ballet's enterprising Education department to work with young people from the towns visited, and the result of these workshops is presented at the matinee performances.

It is hugely helpful for young choreographers to stage their work away from the gilded glare of Covent Garden but, on the evidence of the past couple of years, these worthy aims do not seem to combine terribly well with the company's paramount duty: to entertain. Key company names are missing from the Dance Bites squad. No Guillerm (as if), no Mukhamedov and, on Friday night in High Wycombe, even Darcey Bussell and Tetsuya Kumakawa were on the subs bench. The only big names on show were Jonathan Cope and Adam Cooper and, if the old clapperboard was any guide, High Wycombe was unconscious of their fame.

The work they were given to perform was unlikely to establish them in anyone's memory. The current Dance Bites programme comprises five new works plus a revival of Christopher Wheeldon's *Pavane pour une Infante Défunte* and *Ebony Concerto* by the seasoned choreographer Ashley Page. Cathy Marston's *Figure in Progress* was inspired by the work of Giacometti and danced to Shostakovich preludes and fugues punctuated by Fabienne Audeoud's samplings from the same pieces. Matthew Hart's *Cry Baby Kreisler* began with Jonathan Cope emoting histrionically at the keyboard of a grand piano. Moments later, Sarah Wilder climbs out of the instrument in a spectacularly unflattering knitted black catsuit and the couple perform a comedy duet of gauche lifts and unlikely poses before tucking themselves up into the piano using the lid as a bedspread. Ashley Page's *Room of Cooks* returns to the fertile territory explored in last year's *Sleeping With Audrey*. Both works take Stephen Chambers' paintings as their starting point and both use jazz minimalist scores by Orlando Gough. *Room of Cooks* features a table, two men, a woman and a meat cleaver. Scenes of love and violence are punctuated by flashes of darkness and the action forms a continuous, intriguing loop of motive, method and opportunity. One wonders which paintings Page will animate for us next: *Déjeuner sur l'herbe* perhaps? Or *When Did You Last See Your Father?* The evening's least successful pieces were Tom Sapsford's clubland drama *All Nighter* and William Tuckett's impenetrable quartet *The Magpie's Tower*. It seems rather a pity that Adam Cooper's farewell performances with the Royal Ballet should be made in an ill-fitting white tennis dress and red beret.

If the Royal Ballet persists in such a low-key touring programme there is a very real danger that the nation's taxpayers will wonder what all the fuss is about. Without any sexy new work it would make sense to tart up the programme with a few crowd-pleasing *pas de deux* from the current London season – piano accompaniment wouldn't be the end of the world. The bland fodder on offer this year needs a lot more sugar on it to make it palatable.

Theatre Royal, Bath, Mon and Tues (01225 448844)

Louise Levene



Zenaida Yanowsky dances Cathy Marston's 'Figure in Progress'. Photograph: Laurie Lewis

# The man who invented Jack Nicholson

Director Bob Rafelson saw Nicholson's potential as an actor back in the Sixties, and the resulting collaboration has endured for 30 years. It continues with the release of 'Blood and Wine'. Where next? By Nick Hasted

**B**ob Rafelson bears down on you in the middle of a sentence. Almost bulbous eyes peer at you closely, his body leans yours like a challenge. Then he's off, stalking to the hotel balcony, seeking relief in the cold morning air. He veers between barely suppressed boredom and sudden interrogation of his questioner, ranging round his room as if caged, anything to keep things off-balance, to shake up the tedium, to release the emotion that the need to politely promote his new film *Blood and Wine* is suppressing. Now 63, he's a director of legendary spikiness and talent. Meet him, and it's easy to credit the tales of his stormy confrontations with industry powers: overturning Universal mogul Lew Wasserman's desk, turning on a studio spy on the set of the Robert Redford vehicle *Brubaker* in 1980 in a white-hot fury (a confrontation that allowed the studio to sack him, and hurt his career).

It's easy, too, to imagine him bulling round sets, bringing his early classics to life: *Head* (1968), *Five Easy Pieces* (1971), *The King of Marvin Gardens* (1973) and *Stay Hungry* (1976), unpredictable films about quests for meaning in odd corners of the States. When not directing, he was producing, using the profits from *The Monkees*, which he created, to hack *Easy Rider* and give a home to the talents its unexpected success let run riot in a reeling Hollywood – Dennis Hopper, Jack Nicholson, Peter Bogdanovich, the whole counter-culture crew.

Nicholson, alone, is still with him. They met in the Sixties. It was Nicholson who wrote *Head*, Rafelson's deconstruction of *The Monkees*. It was Rafelson who convinced Nicholson that his acting had a future. In the heat of that first, drug-fuelled collaboration, they talked about making more films together, a joint, lifetime biography. *Five Easy Pieces*, *The King of Marvin Gardens*, *The Postman Always Rings Twice* (1981) and *Man Trouble* (1992) followed, a partnership continued in this week's *Blood and Wine*. It's a collaboration almost equal to Scorsese's with De Niro. Rafelson is reluctant to focus on it: he'd like to slide away from its importance. But he can't. For 30 years, Rafelson and Nicholson have been bonded like brothers.

**I**t's a bond that was sealed early on. *Five Easy Pieces* cast Nicholson as a middle-class drifter. *The King of Marvin Gardens*, which followed, made him a late-night DJ. Both films were close to Rafelson's own life. In the Fifties he had drifted round the world, and talked into the night as a DJ in Japan. But looked at now, *Five Easy Pieces*, at least, is also striking for its anti-hero's closeness to what would become Nicholson's own classic persona. He's too bright for the people around him sexual, his grin a distraction from the anger in his eyes. If this was a shared biography, who was who when the two began? Was Rafelson at the root of the Nicholson we've come to know?

"Don't confuse entirely the part and the actor playing the part," Rafelson cuts in. "You see Jack Nicholson in a role, and 30 years later you see him in a role, and by now this routine of his has become so familiar that you wonder whether he can act or not. Because you've seen it all. So Jack is charming and Jack does have those eyebrows, and there was that kind of sexuality in the piece, and yeah, that's true of Jack. But it's probably true of the director of the film, and somewhat true of the producer of the film. Of all the movies he's made in his life, *The King of Marvin Gardens* is the one that's furthest away from his character. He's an unsmiling, charmless, upright nerd."

But Rafelson has talked about Nicholson as his alter ego. Is it more complex



Rafelson and Nicholson on the set of their latest film, 'Blood and Wine' (top); the culmination of a 30-year working relationship that has included 'Five Easy Pieces' (1971); 'The King of Marvin Gardens' (1973); 'The Postman Always Rings Twice' (1981) (above, from left)

Photos courtesy Kobal

than that? Does he reject the term? "Nicholson plays in a lot of movies where I'm trying to figure out certain things," Rafelson sighs, impatient. "But they're pretty universal things. I don't take pride in the fact that it's my life story that Jack is playing. I don't think of it that way. Not at all. It's never discussed between us when we work. We might talk about his life, for a fraction, for a moment, which he would consider very, very unfair. Jack has enough to do relating to his daughter, and to life and fiction and everything else. He doesn't need me to base a performance on."

After *Marvin Gardens*, the relationship with Nicholson loosened. The actor's career had gone into orbit by the end of the Seventies, moving him away from his low-budget roots. Rafelson continued on

his own, drifting again, taking years to research projects in far corners of the world. His life had become something that his films couldn't really contain, and which Hollywood didn't want. The next decade held few highlights. *Mountains of the Moon* (1988), about a Victorian explorer, fused his own travelling with a veiled assault on his Hollywood enemies, but few saw it. Even a film with Nicholson, *Man Trouble*, was a botched job, dismissed. His career seemed to be grinding to a halt. He did have one idea he'd been picking at. He had talked about it with Nicholson. But he knew the film would be dark, low-budget, too low to pay his friend. Until Nicholson saw the script, and insisted. The collaboration would continue after all.

*Blood and Wine* is the result, a return

to form for them both. Nicholson plays a worn-down man who is tempted into crime. Attempting to retrieve a stolen necklace, he abandons his wife, his stepson, his morals. He stalks through the film like a storm-cloud, needing to blow something apart. "It is about someone who descends into evil," Rafelson concedes. Nicholson reaches his nadir searching a crashed car in which his wife and step son have been trapped, fingered his wife's bloody panties as he hunts for the necklace, ripped between disgust and desire. "Best scene in the movie," Rafelson says, delighted. It goes further than most audiences would expect these days. "Fuck 'em. What do you want from me? If I'm not going to take you as far as you can go I don't want to take the bus that way. I wish I could go further. I wish I had the talent to go further."

It's praiseworthy that Nicholson, at this stage in his career, should still want to go with him. Do they intend to continue their collaboration? Will it really be the lifetime project they dreamed of? "He's a good pain in the ass, and this is the last one," Rafelson deadpans. "Fuck him. I'll go out and find somebody else to direct. He's not gonna do no grandpa story with me, I'll tell ya that."

*Blood and Wine* does feel like the end of something, for all Rafelson's tough toil. Its final shot is the edge of America. It feels like a terminal film.

"I think it probably is," Rafelson says, not bothered. He considers for a moment. "Terminal. I like the sound of that."

## CLASSICAL MUSIC

LSO / Rostropovich  
Barbican, London

nicely pointed, was more weighty than witty. Here the "classical" axis was presented "à la Karajan" rather than "à la Harcourt", with broadly drawn cellos answering perky violins and bassoons in the first movement, a dreamy Larghetto, a lovingly overstated Gavotte and a spruce finale. Rostropovich attended to every detail of the score, punching out accents, raising a crescendo with his left hand, then lowering his arm gradually for a scrupulously tailored climactic. This was no mere pastiche, but a real First Symphony, albeit one that's tinged with frony.

However, the highlight of the evening was yet to come and I doubt that anyone present had ever heard a finer concert performance of Shostakovich's Tenth Symphony, at least not in the past 20 years.

The opening bars said it all, with cellos and basses stalking the night, joined almost imperceptibly by first violins and violas. It was very much an "edge of the seat" job, tensed in body and breath, stealthy, ominous and beautifully shaped. And when those long, searing climaxes arrived three-quarters through the first movement, few conductors could have summoned a more forceful wester of sound. The "Stalin" Scherzo prompted rocketing dynamics and a volley of percussion loud enough to rouse the dead. The effect was truly terrifying, while the Allegretto's waltz-time variation on Shostakovich's noted signature (based on an abbreviation of the Germanised "D.S.C.H.") sounded, in Rostropovich's hands, like a macabre Russian dance.

But perhaps the most memorable moment of all came near the beginning of the finale, where woodwinds attempt to break the mood, only to be rebuffed by gleaming responses. Shostakovich eventually lets the woodwinds win, though the dénouement comes later on when "Stalin" returns and the composer tops him with an explosive statement of the "D.S.C.H." motif. Rostropovich rose to the moment as if defending a loved one in battle; it was sweet vengeance, a tribute within a tribute, and a glorious affirmation of musical freedom. Suddenly, I tried to imagine what it must have been like to play this loaded score under an oppressive regime – knowing that, although one symphony was gone, the job was still only half done. Such is the suggestive power of great music, and the persuasive force of a great performance.

Robert Cowan

Tomorrow in the Tabloid: Tom Lubbock on Goya. Plus Network+, the computer and IT section

**THEATRE**  
**The Mysteries**  
RSC, Stratford; Unicorn, London

introductory remarks make you fear that political correctness will lie like a pall over the proceedings. In fact, staged with a little empathy, elemental spareness and charged simplicity, and performed by a manifestly dedicated company, the two productions move, engross and delight throughout.

Happily, the devils haven't dropped the idea of a deity. But from the moment when, in pitch darkness, we hear a groan turn into a chuckle and then into the whisperingly repeated, nursery rhyme-like chant of "let there be light", you get the sense that David Rylly's God – a rum old party, like some benignly bemused ex-member of the Crazy Gang – is making things up as he goes along. After the fall, he offers mankind the hope of re-entering paradise in promising them the Oil of Mercy. Thanks to the inclusion here of the not-so-well-known story of Seth (the son of Adam who travels to the gates of Eden to quiz the Angel of Justice), a recurring and growing symbol of that hope, hung with ever

more petitions, is the tree that sprouts and is replanted from the seeds Seth is instructed to place in the mouth of his dead father. A more familiar take on *The Mysteries* can be seen now in Richard Williams' likeable production for children at the Unicorn. Driven forward by fetchingly sung and harmonised spirituals and gospel numbers, the show appealed very much to my nine-year-old assistant but was an odd experience for me, coming to it the day after seeing the Mitchell. Like the treatment of *Judas*, if somebody had to betray Jesus, wasn't *Judas* in a way doing him a favour. My daughter wondered, after seeing him presented as the conventional malcontent in the Williams. She should have come to the Mitchell for there, so loth are they to demonise anyone, Jesus treats Declan Conlon's pained, dignified *Judas* as almost a loving co-conspirator, returning with fervour the kiss of betrayal.

Given to standing on his head when alone, Paul Hilton's Christ is a wonderful mix of a boyishness not yet outgrown and a precocious, piercingly paternal solicitude for his followers. His is the first Jesus I've ever heard making "yum, yum" noises before symbolic meals and the first whose love for mankind has seemed so winningly unmetaphysical. RSC, *The Other Place* (0171 295623); the Unicorn, to 13 April (0171 836 3341).

Paul Taylor

Katie Mitchell's beautiful production of *The Mysteries* ends with the last occasion on which the apostles meet and share a meal with the risen Christ. Before leaving, Paul Hilton's superlative Jesus kisses each of them full on the mouth and, as he walks away, says: "Follow me". Both poignantly and stirringly, Mitchell's staging shows how the meaning of that injunction has now shifted and deepened. Instead of troupes off after Christ, as they have done before, the silent apostles gradually get up and, each shouldering responsibility for spreading the word, strike out in different directions.

It's significant that this version of *The Mysteries* should climax on earth with a pensive and inaugurate moment for mankind rather than down in hell with the fulfilment of God's forethought on Judgement Day. Made up from bits of all the medieval cycles and from scripture, Edward Kemp's two-play script – *The Creation and The Passion* – arranges and infests the various stories so as to replace the heaven/hell scenario of the original with the theme of a return to paradise through human beings taking responsibility for themselves. You'll wait in vain, here, for the fall of Lucifer or for a smug chairman's report from God at the close of business.

Kemp is a man prepared to characterize even the Gospels as "fraught with ideologically unsavoury baggage" and some of his

# Battered? Erin Pizzey? Yes, a bit

**E**rin Pizzey tries her best not to be downhearted. So she says things like: 'I can hold it together, as long as I don't think too much.'

And: 'England's not too bad. There's crosses. And Tesco. And English Sellopipe, which seems to stick better than any other in the world.'

Yes, her GP does think she is quite badly depressed and in need of psychiatric help. And to this end, he's arranged for her to attend some kind of clinic later this week. But she can even find something jolly-ish to say about this. 'My GP said, "You know, Erin, there really will be basket-weaving there, so I said, "Good, I want to weave baskets. I'd love to weave baskets. I'm longing to weave baskets."

Erin laughs one of her colosal, bosom-shuddering laughs. And I know what she wants me to say. She wants me to say: 'That's the spirit.' And: 'That's right, old girl, keep your pecker up.' But I can't. Erin Pizzey isn't supposed to end up sad and mad-haired and weaving baskets in some kind of psychiatric day centre. Unless, of course, she's always been rather sad and mad. In which case, it's all been hopelessly inevitable.

Once, Erin Pizzey was some kind of a heroine figure. Founder of the first-ever refuge for battered women, she single-handedly did as much for the cause of women as any other woman alive. A great battler with a great, Beryl Cook body, she moved mountains by scaling more mountainous herself. She was awarded unbroken prizes. She won on every chart going show. She was listed in *Who's Who*. She came across as a thoroughly appealing go-for-it personality. She made her own kaffans by buying an enormous piece of material, laying it on the floor, cutting a hole for the head and, snipping up the sides.

And then, when she went off to write novels, the snapshots that came back said she was doing very nicely, thank you. She was the 'best-selling author' of 10 surprisingly erotic (in view of the kaffans) Shirley Conran-type novels. She had a new, young, handsome husband who didn't mind her being 17 stone with a questionable perm. But when she returned to London last week, she did so as someone who was penniless, homeless and on the dole. 'Oh yes, I'm one of the feckless poor now,' she says, in that, peculiarly, seems to be almost a boast. Is Erin Pizzey enjoying all the attention that statements such as these inevitably attract? She says not, but then says she must go and phone *Genie & Eve* at Channel 4. 'They want me on *The Bob Mills Show*,' she declares gaily. No, she hasn't a clue who Bob Mills is. But a show's a show, and that, it seems, is enough for her.

Erin says she did not want to return to this country. She wanted to stay in Italy, where she has lived for the last two years and where her four dogs and cat remain. 'Oh, how I ache for them,' she moans. But her debts were such that she couldn't continue there. Her landlady booted her out for rent arrears. Her landlady, she complains, had her by the short and curlies. She knew she couldn't leave, what with the pets, but kept insisting on her money, anyway. Then, one morning, Erin looked out and saw that the landlady had denuded the two gorgeous mulberry trees she liked to write under. 'They were naked stumps. And that was the last straw.' As, obviously, the landlady hoped it would be.

Yes, she says, some people over here did know she was in dire trouble. And at one point there was, she thinks, a Friends of Erin Pizzey fund. But, of the old sisterhood, she says, only Fay Weldon sent any cash. Not that this surprises her. She's attacked most of the others at some point or another. 'I used to say to Jill Tweedie, "Jill, you are such a fucking hypocrite. You decant your wine from Sainsbury's. You have a house in the town and a house in the country. The only working person you've ever met is your cleaner. How can you spout this Marxist crap? How can you call yourself a Communist?"'

Erin spent the first couple of nights here staying with her daughter, Cleo. But Cleo is married with three kids and it was all a bit cramped. So she's now moved into a hostel for the homeless in Richmond, west



'In one of the feckless poor': Erin Pizzey blames herself for her present state of homelessness and near-destitution

Photograph: Glynn Griffiths

London. No, the irony of Erin Pizzey needing refuge is not lost on her. 'How could it be?' she cries irritably.

However, she won't meet me at the hostel. Instead, I have to meet her at the nearby house of an old friend. But she insists that the hostel is very pleasant. She has her own room, with a wardrobe, chest of drawers and fridge, for £8 a week. Plus, best of all, 'it is such a relief to be warm. Last year, in Italy, do you know what my Christmas pre-

publisher for *The Flame Game*. She published her last book herself. And the one before that was remaindered after a week or two. So, no wonder she now owes £35,000 to banks in Italy and £15,000 to banks here.

She has no idea how she is going to pay these debts off. Especially as she is now on £47 a week, and has only the prospect of basket-weaving and a spot on *The Bob Mills Show* ahead of her.

Erin is now 58. The face, once so lovely in its plump, strong, wonderfully fearless way, is now that of a very old woman. Deep lines criss-cross it, then come back and criss-cross again. The eyes swim in opaque pools. The stapled-together kaffan has been replaced by a baggy track suit that may once have been black but is now a tired, washed-out grey. She smells jolly splendid, though, very *Hello!* 'It's Femine, by Rochas, my one little indulgence,' she confesses sheepishly.

Certainly, you wish things had worked out better for her. She did something magnificent once, and it would seem only fair. But, that said, she had a rotten childhood and maybe the seeds were laid then for a rotten old age. Once messes up, do you inevitably go on to mess up? Is that how life works? Perhaps.

Her father, Cyril, was in fact a brilliant clever man. One of 17 children born to a poor Irish family, he was, she says, the first person ever to get into the Foreign Office from grammar school. He became a diplomat, travelling, endlessly. Erin's childhood was played out all over the world until she was sent to an English boarding school at the age of nine.

Her mother, Ruth, was a gorgeous-looking woman, with a superb figure, blue eyes and glossy, chestnut hair. But she was cold, snobbish, wholly unaffected and given to explosive fits of violence. 'She would beat me very badly using the flex of the iron. She would do it for no reason, although I always knew when it was coming because her face would twitch and a red spot would appear on her cheek.'

Erin could not go to her father for comfort. He was a terrible bully who threw things and whose idea of a good joke was blowing cigarette smoke up the dog's nose. As far as can be made out, her parents' only pleasure came in tormenting each other. 'Their rows were endless, with the worst being about money. My father lived on the imagined abyss of destitution, she lived in the never-never land of imagined plenty. They were doomed never to meet in the middle. She bought whatever she fancied: antiques, paintings, hand-made underwear from Harrods. He saw no reason to spend money on anything. In fact, it was hard to get

him even to change his clothes or take a bath, because he considered baths a weakening.' Erin doesn't know why her parents were as they were. Probably, they were messed up, too.

She did not, she insists, hate her mother. She pined for her. 'She just got everything hopelessly wrong, didn't she?' And her father? Well, two days after her mother died - when Erin was 17 - she walked out of the house and never saw him again, even though he lived another 25 years. Enough said.

At 20, Erin married Jack Pizzey, a naval officer who went on to become a reporter for TV programmes such as *Nationwide* and *Man Alive*. When I ask her why she married him, she doesn't come back with 'love', or even, 'because I fancied him rotten.' No, she says it was because she wanted something she had never had: a loving family. She admits: 'Oh, I was young and naive back then.'

She had her two children, Cleo and

her son Amos (who paid her fare back from Italy) but the idyll of the loving family did not come to fruition.

Jack, she complains, was never at home. Jack was always working. Or, at least, he said he was. Once, at a BBC party, an elegant woman came up to her and asked: 'Do you ever suspect Jack of having affairs?' 'Never,' she replied. 'We trust each other. He doesn't mind that my body went to pot after having the children. He likes me in my stapled kaffans.' Later, though, she discovered that Jack played away from home quite significantly. 'And that woman was one of them,' she cries furiously.

She has always, she says, had a lot of love to give and, with Jack not around, she had to award it elsewhere. Her children got a lot of it. As did the children of others, who came to stay and never left, and whom she refers to as 'my eight adopted children'. And then there were the battered wives

of the neighbourhood, who came because they had heard Erin was a good egg and never turned anyone away. And so Erin got her big, loving family, of sorts. And perhaps Jack just felt rather squeezed out.

Erin opened Chiswick Women's Aid, the first refuge of its kind, and one which spawned a worldwide movement, in 1971. For a time, she was a heroine. But things took a nasty turn when, in one of her books, *Prone to Violence*, she claimed that women in violent relationships may in fact seek out those relationships through a kind of attraction to violence.

The feminist sisterhood went bonkers. And after receiving death threats and being forced to have police protection, Erin fled the country with her new husband, Jeff Shapiro, an American psychology graduate 20 years her junior. They lived in New Mexico and the Cayman Islands before settling in Italy and then, finally, divorcing in

1992. Jeff, she says, helped her to type up her novels. Being dyslexic, she couldn't manage it herself. Then, she continues, he got it into his head that he was the great writer, not she. So she told him where to get off. And he left. And yes, things did rather dry up on the novel front after that. So she got behind with the rent. And couldn't afford the central heating on. Or the oven. She cooked on one of those little camping things.

And now here she is, back in London, where she is trying to keep her chin up. Sometimes, though, it's quite tough, regardless of whose fault all this may be. 'It's the little things that finally get to you,' she says. 'This morning, I went to the bathroom in the hostel and found someone had left a nasty brown bag butt by the side of the sink. I had a little cry over that. It reminded me I was not in my own home. And a home of my own is all I have ever wanted, really.'

**Deborah Ross**

**Interview**

sent to myself was? Having the central heating on all day. Crikey, how did she keep warm otherwise? 'I collected bits of kindling from the forest.'

Erin says she blames herself for how things have turned out.

'When I ask myself how I have come to this, I say: "This is a consequence, Erin, of the things you've done." But, that said, she had a rotten childhood and maybe the seeds were laid then for a rotten old age. Once messed up, do you inevitably go on to mess up? Is that how life works? Perhaps.

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## AMENDMENT TO THE SUPPLY OF BEER (TIED ESTATE) ORDER 1989

1. This notice is published by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under section 9(1) of and Schedule 9 to the Fair Trading Act 1973.

2. It is proposed to lay a draft of the Supply of Beer (Tied Estate) (Amendment) Order 1997 ('the Order') before Parliament.

3. The Supply of Beer (Tied Estate) Order 1989 (together with the Supply of Beer (Local Ties), Licensed Premises and Wholesale Prices) Order 1989) were

made for the purposes of remedying the adverse effects specified in a report of the Monopolies and

Mergers Commission entitled 'The Supply of Beer - a report on the supply of beer for retail sale in the United Kingdom' (Command 651), published in March 1989. A copy of this report may be obtained from the Monopolies and

Mergers Commission.

4. Article 7 of the Supply of Beer (Tied Estate) Order 1989 required brewers owning more than 2000

licensed premises and large brewery groups to permit their tied tenants and licensees to purchase

one brand of draught cask-conditioned beer outside the tie from a supplier of their choice. The draft Order would amend article 7 by requiring large brewers and brewery groups to also allow tied tenants and licensees to purchase one brand of bottle-conditioned beer outside the tie.

5. Copies of the draft Order can be obtained from Mr G Zebedes, Department of Trade and Industry, either by writing to the address below, by telephone: 0171 215 6315, fax: 0171 215 6726 or email:

graham.zebedes@carp.dti.gov.uk. A copy will also be

available to be seen at all reasonable times in the

Department of Trade and Industry, Room 618, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

6. Any persons whose interests are likely to be affected

by the Order and who wish to make representations in respect of it, should do so in writing to Mr G Zebedes,

Department of Trade and Industry, EC1/International

Competition Policy Division, 618, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (stating their interest and the

grounds on which they wish to make representations) before midnight on 21 April 1997.

G ZEBEDEE (MR)

Department of Trade and Industry

## CLASSIFIED

### Public Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was filed at the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, London, on the 24th day of March 1997 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the removal of the professional services of the defendant, Mr Alan Sharfstein, from the practice of law. The Petition was filed by Mr Alan Sharfstein, of 154 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2DD, on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr G Zebedes, of 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

### Legal Notices

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## the leader page

# A shadowy way to fund Labour's Big Three

**T**here are three ways of giving money to a political party. Two of them are legitimate and one is not" – a Labour official, commenting on yesterday's report of the millionaires who are bankrolling Tony Blair's Shadow Cabinet. The three options are: (a) Both the recipient and the public could know who has given the money; (b) Neither the recipient nor the public know, in which case the politician cannot theoretically be influenced by the donation; (c) The recipient knows but the public does not, which is what the Conservatives do.

Now, it is absolutely true that the funding methods of the modern Tory party are indefensible and undemocratic. It is true that yesterday's *Sunday Times* report of the "secretive fund" that pays the meagre salaries of researchers for Robin Cook, David Blunkett, Jack Straw and others was self-rebutting, in that it was based – if you persevered to paragraph 16 – on information openly and willingly provided by the Labour Party about the source of this money. But it is also true that the Labour leader's arrangements for a "blind trust" to pay for his unprecedentedly large private office are unsatisfactory.

The blind trust was set up along the lines of option (b). The identity of its donors is known only to the fund's three trustees, who are charged with ensuring that they are neither criminals

nor foreigners and then passing the money on. The trust was approved by Sir Gordon Downey, Parliament's ethics watchdog, as a way to avoid the perception that people who helped to finance Mr Blair's office wanted to buy influence. Sir Gordon may now regret his decision, which he is currently re-examining. On the narrow point of avoiding influence-peddling, the device is fine. But it fails to convince when viewed as part of the broader picture.

The Labour Party has made great play of its openness about the source of its money. As well as affiliation fees from trade unions, it now publishes the names of donors giving more than £5,000 in any one year. And it has contrasted this with the absolute secrecy of the Tory accounts.

"It is a disgrace that in a democracy a political party can hide the sources of its funding from the public," said John Prescott last year, once again performing the valuable service of speaking plainly. But it undermines his claim to be "Honest John", and Labour's claim to the moral high ground, that Mr Blair, Mr Prescott and Mr Brown should all have blind trusts that hide the sources of their funding – even if they are also hidden from Labour's Big Three themselves. And who is to say there will not be nods and winks as to the source of the money?

The real problem for Labour is that there may well be two different ways of

accepting political donations which are both better than the Tory way, but is one not better than the other? What is wrong with complete openness as a guiding principle throughout? Why should the Labour leader and his top brass have private funds at all? It is, at the very least, confusing that there should be separate funds for the top three operating under one set of rules, and a fund for the rest of the Shadow Cabinet apart from the Labour Party itself, both of which operate under the rules of full disclosure.

The problem is not simply one of who gives the money, but who spends it.

Party leaders have always had semi-private funds to pay for their offices. Harold Wilson subsidised his by selling his memoirs in between his two periods in 10 Downing Street. And it has always been a sensitive issue: "Who pays for Ted Heath's yacht?" Wilson growled, when pressed on his own funds.

Recognition that there was a problem lay behind the introduction in the 1970s of modest public funding for opposition leaders, the so-called "Short Money" (a reform that gave Michael Portillo his first political job, as a Tory frontbench researcher).

The funds that are available to Mr

Blair – reportedly £2m – are substantial and are spent at his discretion. His office, consisting of more than 20 staff, is much bigger than any of his predecessors' and much more powerful in relation to the party machine. But not only does Mr Blair's trust not disclose the sources of its money, it does not publish accounts of where that money goes.

Clearly, many business leaders in particular are much happier parting with their money if it goes to funds controlled by Mr Blair himself than if it ends up in the Labour Party's general account at the Co-op, for which the National Executive must sign the cheques. But this does raise broader issues of policy, and of Mr Blair's relationship with the corporate Establishment.

If, as we report today, BT's chairman Iain Vallance, is about to be awarded

a £500,000 bonus, what is a Labour prime-minister-in-waiting going to say or do about it? Labour is against state bosses of privatised utilities, except when they give Mr Blair a big government announcement to make at his party conference. And except when it comes to doing anything about them.

It is unfair, of course, to criticise Labour when the position of the Prime Minister and the Conservative Party is so much worse. Mr Blair, after all, is not about to start selling peerages, although Gordon Brown may want to consider the idea as a way of producing revenue from democratic reform.

But it is safe to say, without prejudice to our political independence, that the likelihood that Mr Blair might be prime minister in eight weeks' time is strong. The ethical standards of his proto-administration must be examined on their own merits, not just in comparison to what has gone before. The fact that Mr Major's house is so disorderly does not excuse Mr Blair from less serious infractions.

## Fakes will teach them a lesson

**A**nother snag the zealots did not think of: voucher forgery. Now the Government has added another task to the brief list of duties teachers have to discharge during their short and relaxed working hours. As well as translating the national curriculum into English, reading important DFE circulars and occasionally fitting in a little light teaching, they now have to test nursery vouchers to make sure they are genuine. Of course, this procedure has high educational value. By playing at shopkeepers they can introduce some "early years" concepts and discuss with their classes questions such as: Why do the words "nursery education" turn white if you rub them? And: Will this scheme win any votes at all at the election?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Caesareans: doctors owe duty to child

**S**ir: Barbara Hewson does her case no favour by presenting it in extreme terms ("Freedom tips out the door", 5 March). Autonomy is central to modern medical ethics. But does it automatically overrule any responsibility to the unborn child?

This dilemma is real and complex but cannot be characterised, simply, as courts or doctors exercising an age-old prejudice against women. Doctors and midwives support a patient's right to choose not to have medical treatment even where that decision might jeopardise the patient's own life, but they also feel moral responsibilities for the child.

They deplore the implication that pregnancy itself challenges a woman's mental competence. The BMA, the Mental Health Act Commission and other bodies are currently discussing how to prevent the misuse of the Mental Health Act in connection with Caesarean sections.

Patients are sometimes prepared to take risks, but apart from all the moral considerations about the impact of such risks on the child, doctors have the added burden of also trying to protect themselves from litigation.

A breech delivery is not an automatic death sentence for either mother or child. When I was practising obstetrics, vaginal delivery was the usual option in such cases, but it does carry higher risks of death, injury or permanent disability for the child.

Today, in these circumstances, the treatment of choice is Caesarean section, and doctors may rightly fear that using a less invasive but considerably more risky procedure may result in them being sued if harm results. We may be already at that stage. Last week's *British Medical Journal* suggested that by the year 2000, the average gynaecologist would spend half his or her time practising medicine and the rest providing reports for litigation.

Surely, we can transcend this confrontational approach and seek instead for courts, health professionals and patients to work together on solutions? Almost invariably, women want the best solution for their baby, but they may disagree with health professionals about how to ensure that. What we desperately need is an agreed way of negotiating that difference.

We are currently awaiting the Appeal Court's reasoning in the most recent case, where the woman was fully legally represented. This in itself is notable progress, and gives us an important opportunity for judges to help resolve the dilemma. If they are able to produce another "judgment of Solomon", as in the Blood case, society will be in their debt.

Let us at least receive proper information about the case and the court's reasoning before we predict a return to the dark ages.

**Professor J STUART HORNER**  
Chairman, Medical Ethics Committee  
British Medical Association  
London WC1

**Sir:** Dr Robert Forman (letter, 7 March) ignores the purpose of private medical insurance: namely to guard against unforeseen medical needs of an acute nature.

If every normal pregnancy was paid for, the premiums would have



to be set at a level which would make it impossible for many people to protect themselves against much less routine events such as open heart surgery.

**ANDREW WALLACE-OWEN**  
Medical Director  
BUPA  
London WC1

### State can run pensions better

**Sir:** We need properly funded pensions ("Tories plan to privatise pensions", 5 March). But why should we privatise this? The pensions industry has not a good record: many are still waiting for action on the refund due for losses when they were talked out of employers' pension schemes into private schemes.

What is required is for the Government to set aside and invest funds to create its own funded pensions, allowing all the funds to be used for pensions instead of part going to the profit of private companies. This could be run by the staff who would anyway be employed policing private schemes, allowing for further savings.

Surely this, not privatisation, is the way to a fair future for the old.

**STEWART BLACK**  
Newton Aycliffe, County Durham

**UK's failure over global warming**

**Sir:** Dr Patrick Green of Friends of the Earth (letter, 6 March) is quite right that the European Union's decisions on global warming are

not as radical as your original article made them appear.

Labour strongly supported the first proposals from the Dutch presidency, which would have committed the EU to a reduction of 8 per cent in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2005 and 12 per cent by 2010.

The UK's share of this obligation would have required us to cut emissions by 20 per cent by 2010, precisely the figure set out by Labour in its environmental policy document *In Trust for Tomorrow*.

This target was removed from the statement issued after the EU Environment Council, on the insistence of John Gummer, who then had the cheek to present the final statement as another green triumph for his government!

The truth is that Mr Gummer will not affer any UK targets beyond those that will be achieved without government intervention, largely as a result of the destruction of our coal industry.

Labour remains committed to its *In Trust for Tomorrow* targets. We will promote green public transport, energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources.

Waiting for the rest of the world to agree with us on the need for action is an abdication of responsibility. Britain can and must lead the way, with our partners in Europe, towards a green future.

**MICHAEL MEACHER MP**  
(Oldham West, Lab)  
Shadow Secretary of State for Environmental Protection  
House of Commons  
London SW1

### White men are insulted most

**Sir:** Alexander Hofman (letter, 8 March) states as a fact that "there are far more ways to insult a woman or a foreigner than there are to insult a white male".

Even the most cursory of glances

through Partridge's *Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English* reveals that for every one derogatory term describing a female there are at least seven insulting males, while terms derogatory to foreigners (and blacks) are about only one-fifth as common as terms insulting (presumably) white English males.

Insulting each other with imagination and verve has been, since the beginning of time, the way English males relate to each other.

**JOHN FLETCHER**  
Shepton Mallet, Somerset

### Mink-farming diminishes us

**Sir:** What a thoroughly complacent and depressing article by Richard North about the factory farming of a wild animal – mink ("Fur coats come in from the cold", 6 March). Mink farmers appear to be proud of the tidiness, cleanliness and lack of smell within the little bales that they have created.

No discussion is raised of the possibility of the animal having an

opportunity to live its life in accord with its wild and courageous nature. It is seen as a provider for our consumption and profit for its insensitive breeder.

What of the ethics of this business? What of the real needs of these creatures doomed to be gassed at seven months of age?

Just open the cage and see it bolt for the freedom of fresh air amongst woodland and stream. We are all diminished by this appalling trade.

**R BURFOOT**  
East Twickenham, Middlesex

### Bring on the virtual cat

**Sir:** I was interested to read the item on the Japanese craze for Tamagotchi, the virtual reality pet ("Virtual pet in the handbag becomes a fashion accessory that no girl can do without", 7 March).

Would it be too much to hope that this country's millions of cat-owners might be persuaded to adopt them in place of the real thing?

The thought of cat poo (even of the virtual kind) being deposited in the owner's handbag rather than on every freshly dug patch of soil in my garden fills me with delight.

I think also of the acres of supermarket shelf space which would not be required if tins of cat food were no longer to be stocked.

**R SHEPPARD**  
Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire

### Essential role of the Treasury

**Sir:** You are wrong to believe that the Treasury can supply "controlled, effective public expenditure" without being involved in the policies and operations of individual government departments ("A lost opportunity to rethink the Treasury", leading article 27 February).

The Treasury needs to "have a finger in every aspect of a reforming Labour administration" if this administration is to introduce effective policies, and keep its expenditure under control.

Effective new policies do not spring fully fledged from the minds of ministers; they have to evolve through informed debate, outside and inside the government machine.

The wider and better informed this debate, the more effective are the policies likely to prove.

The Treasury, as the controller of public expenditure, needs to participate in this debate; it is the only department that can compare the virtues of policies and expenditure across the government machine. Indeed, the Treasury's involvement in policy-making can improve the effectiveness of government policies, by providing an outside, informed and critical view. The poll tax shows what can happen if new policies do not get this examination.

A new government, with new policies, will increase the demands on the Treasury. A handover of government would represent the worst of times to reduce the administration's ability to test new policies and control public expenditure.

**DAVID SAWERS**  
Arlingham-on-Sea, West Sussex

### 'Grey power' may need a hand

**Sir:** Your admirable leading article ("There's no future in a Peter Pan society" (3 March), which neatly captured the obsession of all the major political parties with the cult of youth, noted that "older people are... much more likely to vote". This is a dangerous generalisation.

It may be true of the recently retired, relatively affluent and still physically active, but evidence of turn-out at the last general election demonstrated alarmingly low voting figures for the half-million older people living in residential care homes, nursing homes and other long-stay care settings.

Many of this group are very old indeed and severely disabled. They are in need of precisely the sort of regular help and support which is now seriously under-funded. A democracy worthy of the name would be eager to bear their voices, not least on the issues on which their experience as service-users makes them powerfully informed.

The staff of homes, the friends and relatives of older people in care, and professionals such as social workers and care managers should be making specific efforts to ensure that every resident who wishes to do so has the chance to register their vote when the time comes.

Council and Care has prepared a free leaflet on issues such as postal and proxy voting, and transport and access to polling stations, which we would be happy to distribute to anyone who can make use of it.

**JEFF SMITH**  
General Manager  
Counsel & Care  
16 Bonny Street  
London NW1 9PG

**Sir:** "Grey power" absent from British public life (leading article, 8 March)? What are you talking about? It was mentioned by Polly Toynbee only the previous day that the average age of Tory party members is 64. Perhaps your "Peter Pan" society is a cultural backlash after 18 years of "grey power".

**MARY HARRINGTON**  
(young person)  
Kings Langley, Hertfordshire

### Classical foot in the mouth

**Sir:** Miles Kington (column 5 March) might be interested to hear that at the "Partners in Business" conference last Monday, one of the introductory speakers introduced himself as an *alumnus* of Cambridge University. He was followed by Howard Davies of the Bank of England, who introduced himself as an *alumnus* of Oxford and went on to say what a pity it was that they had stopped teaching Latin at the other place. The chuckles from the audience suggested that Latin is not dead yet.

**LAWRENCE FENELON**  
Uppington, Rurland

### Camp followers of early cloning

**Sir:** What is all the fuss about human cloning? Gays were doing this back in the Seventies and early Eighties, as anyone who visited the Mandarin Arms in Chelsea on a Saturday lunchtime will tell you.

**DAVID GWINNUTT**  
Arlingham-on-Sea, West Sussex

Post letters to Letters to the Editor and include a daytime telephone number.

Fax: 0171-293 2056; e-mail: letters@independent.co.uk.

E-mail correspondents are asked to give a postal address. Letters may be edited for length and clarity.

مكتبة من الأصل

## The cost of the royal snub to Carey

More self-indulgence by Prince Charles marks a new stage in privatising the monarchy, argues Paul Vallely

The Queen even cracked a joke, apparently. The reports were that it was a relaxed, even jolly occasion at Windsor Castle yesterday when Prince William affirmed acceptance of the teachings of a Church founded by his ancestor, Henry VIII, in the castle's 500-year-old chapel. The Prince and Princess of Wales behaved civilly, cordially even, onlookers said. The Bishop of London, Rev Richard Chartres, was as urbane, dignified and traditionalist as everyone had hoped.

There's the rub. For this was the first time this century that the Archbishop of Canterbury was not asked to officiate at the confirmation of a future monarch and head of the Church of England. The Palace had denied there was a snub: Dr George Carey issued a face-saving statement to the effect that he wholeheartedly approved of the choice of Bishop Chartres: "The Bishop of London is dean of the Chapel Royal, so it is entirely appropriate that he should be asked to officiate." The archbishop was, he insisted, anxious to encourage warm relationships between other senior bishops and the Royal Family.

Few in the Church were convinced. It is said that neither the Prince nor the Princess of Wales is keen on Dr Carey. Prince Charles dislikes his happy, clappy, evangelical bent in worship. He was also less impressed with the answers the prime minister gave on radio the morning when he appeared to launch his crusade to re-moralise Britain - which unluckily coincided with the announcement of the Charles and Di divorce. The princess is said to be unhappy about the way the Archbishop counselled her before the divorce.

Add to that Dr Carey's East End earnestness compared with the assured ease of Dr Chartres, one of the Church's wealthiest clerics, who was at Cambridge with the Prince and whose churchmanship is firmly in the traditionalist camp; he is an opponent of women priests and an enthusiast for the Shakespearean cadences of the Book of Common Prayer.

Does this really matter? Only insofar as it is another step in the unwitting privatisation of the British monarchy. What Prince Charles has done, and his mother has apparently sanctioned, is a further confusion of the institutional and the private. In a country with an established church the confirmation of its future head is a matter of state, and not one for the exercise of "personal choice" with which contemporary society is fixated.

There is more to this than mere muddling thinking by an heir apparent who wants to broaden his future role to that of Defender of Faiths, though his broad-mindedness does not even stretch the full width of the Church of England. Prince Charles must have known the signals that would be sent by his decision not to involve the Archbishop of Canterbury. Charles, his brothers and sister and the Queen herself were all confirmed by the holders of that office.

The idea that the abstractions which underlie any society are vested in offices rather than resting in individuals is now rather unfashionable, and one that our tabloid culture seems to find impossible to comprehend. Certainly the present royal family has not been astute in guarding the distinction, as Ben Pimlott's biography of the Queen pointed out, with its catalogue of misjudgements of which the royal *it's a Knockout* was only the most egregious.

It is not the personal style of George Carey, which ought to be the issue, any more than it is the personal merit of the Prince of Wales that ensures that he is accorded respect. Were matters of state to be reduced to that, then what would stop some future House of Commons choosing to invite the Princess Royal rather than the King to open Parliament, on the grounds that she is more popular in the opinion polls?

Of course, it may be that we do not need an established church. Perhaps we do not need a monarchy. But I may still see value in a nation's identification with something beyond the temporal - and, within the temporal, beyond the merely political and economic. The Royal Family ought to be custodians of this sense of national soul. If self-indulgently, they are willing to forfeit it, that may be something we all come to regret.

**T**his is important: in some 10 years' time they are going to switch off your television set. It will be a drastic change, ordered by last year's Broadcasting Act. It means everyone will have to buy into the digital age with a new black box on top of their television set sold by a private company. There will be no choice in the matter - you will only be able to view your existing channels on new digital television.

That is why the question of who wins control of that box matters more than any other broadcasting issue for a long time. Rupert Murdoch's BSkyB already controls satellite broadcasting. He already has 90 per cent of all paid-for viewing, as well as over 40 per cent of national newspaper readership. Now he has joined a consortium to bid for control of digital terrestrial television as well, threatening to give this monopolist vast extra power.

But there is still time for him to be stopped. There is another bid in for this key licence and soon the Independent Television Commission (ITC) will have to choose between the two: one is BDB - the Murdoch/Carlton/Granada consortium, a Goliath with loads of money, experience and sports rights. The other is a David in comparison, a good bid but with a lot less clout - DTN, Digital Television Network - run by CableTel, one of the existing cable operators. (No money changes hands in this bidding: the ITC gives away this licence only on grounds of best quality and feasibility.) This Friday, 14 March, sees the end of the public consultation period, so there is still time to lobby the ITC. Can the ITC be the first British institution to take a stand against the galloping power of the Murdoch monopoly where all others have failed?

This is the last battle in all of this has astonished onlookers. Suddenly and unexpectedly the BBC announced its backing for the Goliath-Murdoch consortium. It looks like a serious and puzzling blunder. After a long and as yet inconclusive fight against Murdoch's domination of the gateway to satellite digital broadcasting, the BBC has jumped straight into the jaws of the enemy. Why is our national public broadcaster backing the nation's most dangerous media predator?

"No, the BBC is not in bed with Murdoch, only in the same bed-room," protests Sir Christopher Bland, the BBC's chairman - the sort of defiance which judges in old-style adultery cases rightly look at askance. This from the man who only three months ago warned the world of Murdoch's abuse of his uncompetitive dominance in satellite. (Murdoch threw the BBC off his Star satellite when the Chinese government objected to BBC reporting.) So why did the BBC do it? When I asked Sir Christopher Bland he said that they regarded the BDB bid (Goliath) as the only one that was likely to succeed in getting digital terrestrial off the ground.

Why? Because, he says, in the end Murdoch has shown that premium sports events are the bating that force pay TV into British homes. He who controls football rights is king - and Murdoch has them all sewn up. So, if it is inevitable that the BBC will be forced not only to go through Murdoch's satellite box, but also his terrestrial box, they had better jump in with him quick and

# A naïve fish in very dangerous waters

by Polly Toynbee



Rupert Murdoch is about to seize control of terrestrial television. So why, at this crucial moment, has the BBC thrown its support behind the great predator?

charge. That means they would stand an excellent chance of making digital terrestrial work. Even Sir Christopher Bland acknowledges that DTN has put together an excellent bid.

The BBC has no choice but to ride the tiger of the commercial world, because there is soon to be no other access to broadcasting. But this first crucial brush with it bodes very ill for future dealings. The BBC is a delicate, glittering and tasty angel fish swimming in shark-infested waters.

Consider this: by the year 2005 media analysts expect Murdoch to make some £500m a year out of the terrestrial deal if they win the licence. The BBC, on the other hand, will make a paltry £40m (a tiny fraction of its £1.8bn licence fee). Other members of the consortium also stand to make far less than Murdoch. The BBC is selling its soul for very few pieces of silver. Sir Christopher, himself a millionaire television entrepreneur, was affronted when I suggested they the BBC had been naive, but there is no other word for it. The BBC's endorsement was worth a very great deal to Murdoch - and they have given it wantonly, virtually for free, when they should not have given it at all.

One example of that naivety that has astounded media analysts: the BBC announced its backing for the Goliath consortium without having negotiated the most essential terms. The BBC has always expressed alarm that, whether on satellite or terrestrial, it will be the Sky channels that come up on the screen when viewers switch on - BBC channels may be relegated to some obscure hard-to-find part of the programme menu. Why did the BBC not withhold its endorsement of the Goliath bid until it had secured the best terms on everything before giving away its precious public endorsement?

All is not lost. If the ITC is not bamboozled by the BBC's bizarrely wrong-headed endorsement of Goliath, it can still make the daring decision to give the licence to David instead. It would be a brave decision - for DTN is untried, small and independent. Goliath is a safe pair of hands - the same hands already throttling competition out of so much of the British newspaper and television industries.

Today the British Film Institute will host an open debate where both bidders will face one another. Meanwhile, you have four more days to complain to: The Director of Public Affairs, Independent Television Commission, 33 Foley Street, London W1P 7LB. Take up your pens and write now.

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## Crows, lawnmowers and signs of spring

How do we know when spring is really here? Easy! All you need do is tick off the following check-list. You know spring is coming when:

1. People say: "Shouldn't we put some food out for the birds?"
2. Egg-shaped bits of chocolate appear in the shops in nasty bits of silver paper.
3. Calendars are reduced in price.
4. You start asking people: "Do we put the clocks back forward in spring? I can never remember."
5. Country lanes are closed by road works and signs saying **WAIT HERE WHEN LIGHT IS RED**.
6. You come across a circular from your local garden machinery depot urging you to get your lawnmower serviced four months ago.
7. It starts being light at some incredibly late hour such as 6 pm.
8. You start spotting cobwebs round the house which must have been there all winter.
9. You hear a strange buzzing sound and realise it is a fly.
10. Someone says, "It's not food that's so important to put out for the birds as water, in case it freezes."



Miles Kington

in late like you, so you'll be lucky to have it by ..."

22. Looking at all the forsythia, you wonder idly who Forsyth was.
23. The England cricket team fly in from wherever they have been for four months, but are not crushed by welcoming crowds at Heathrow.
24. They look very brown as they get off the plane.
25. Which reminds you that you

baven't even thought about booking your summer holiday yet.

26. You hear ghostly noises in your chimney.
27. Bits of stick start falling into your fireplace.
28. You neighbour says, "I suppose you know you've got crows building a nest in your chimney?"
29. You look up "Chimney Sweep" in the Yellow Pages.
30. Long-lost footballs come out of hibernation in the garden.
31. Each one of which, without fail, has acquired a puncture.
32. That long-lost Christmas present which your relatives in Canada swore they had sent off in early December finally turns up.
33. Containing a ghastly shirt.
34. Football managers, as their team is knocked out of the FA Cup, all say they are glad to have a chance to concentrate on the League.
35. The sweep arrives.
36. He says: "I suppose you know those crows up the chimney have got a nest full of babies?"
37. You ask him what should be done about it.
38. He says: "Light a fire. That should settle the little beggars."
39. You say nothing.
40. He sweeps the chimney and goes away.
41. In an idle moment you look up forsythia and find it was named after a Mr Forsyth, once head of parks in Kensington.
42. You start wondering if wistaria is named after a Mr Wistaria.
43. You find it was indeed named after a Professor Caspar Wistar.
44. You start wondering if buddleia, aubrieta and fuchsia were named after Buddle, Aubrieta and Fuchs.
45. Your partner expresses concern that the lawn is unmown, the yard is full of deflated footballs, the house is cold and botanical dictionaries are lying open all over the house.
46. You start to explain why.
47. But when you find yourself saying that the house is cold because you haven't the heart to hoot some baby crows, you fade into silence.
48. You stop putting food out for the birds because they're not eating it.
49. The forsythia blooms start falling.
50. It's nearly time for summer.

## obituaries / gazette

## William Gear

Few British painters have played an active role in the modern abstract movement of post-war Europe. William Gear was the most passionate and committed exception. He continued the tradition of the Edinburgh-Paris axis established by J.D. Fergusson, Samuel Peploe and others, spending vital years between 1947 and 1950 living and working in Paris. Significantly, in recent years, he received the greatest acclaim in France, Germany and the Netherlands.

He was born in 1915 in Methil, Fife, into a mining family; the particular landscape of "pits, heads, the sea, rocks, castles, trees, storms and poverty" marked his earliest identity with a place and probably remained the most influential to his art. Years later he recalled as a schoolboy visiting the local art gallery in Kirkcaldy and seeing 12 colourful still-lives by Peploe. Art-history lessons during student years at Edinburgh College of Art in particular Byzantine classes under David Talbot Rice, also influenced his concern for structure. This had as much to do with the formal language of painting as sheer delight in the medium itself. Gear never missed an opportunity to show people the merits of a well-constructed painting.

On a travelling scholarship in 1937, he chose to study with Fernand Léger, described by Gear as "a keystone for me, seldom abstract, rather a degree of abstraction". The Second World War interrupted these formative years and, by 1940, Gear had joined the Royal Corps of Signals. Dispatched to the Middle East, he still had the discipline to paint – mostly works on paper of damaged landscapes – with exhibitions in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Cairo as well as Sienna and Florence.

His naturally robust and tenacious temperament was profoundly affected by visiting Bergen-Belsen, and this certainly influenced the later experiments with the black armature. As the British officer in Celle, working for the Mon-

uments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of the Control Commission, he focused on securing the safety of the Berlin Art Collection in Schloss Celle, and organised an important series of modern art exhibitions, including the rejected work of Karl Otto Götz. Only a few weeks before his death, this service to "democratic art and artistic freedom" was recognised in Hanover by a unique Leporello Award, appropriately instigated by fellow artists and presented by the Lower Saxony government.

Demobbed in 1947, Gear headed for Paris, where he established a one-room studio at 13 Quai des Grands Augustins. This exciting period saw him gravitating towards what he called "the freer, dramatic approach of abstraction lyrique" rather than "the dogmatic hard-edged school of Mondrian and De Stijl". Within a year there were exhibitions at two of the pioneering salons and a first one-man show at the Galerie des En Ciel.

At the same time inclusion in Cobra shows in Amsterdam and Copenhagen in 1949, alongside Constant, Corneille and Appel, underpinned his affiliation to a reinvigorated form of abstract expressionism. He worked at the time in the fluid medium of opaque water-colour, usually on card with pockets of intense colour on a white or neutral ground. While some pieces were purely abstract, others carried their own suggestion of landscape, or even a form of Celtic figuration.

The same year saw an exhibition at the Betty Parsons Gallery in New York, alongside Jackson Pollock. The impact of American abstract expressionism however remained a sore subject, which in conversation was usually dismissed with a curt reminder of what he and others were already painting in Europe.

The decision to return to England in 1950 was both personal and practical. Recently married to Charlotte Chertok, and with a baby, he had already secured in 1948 the first of a se-

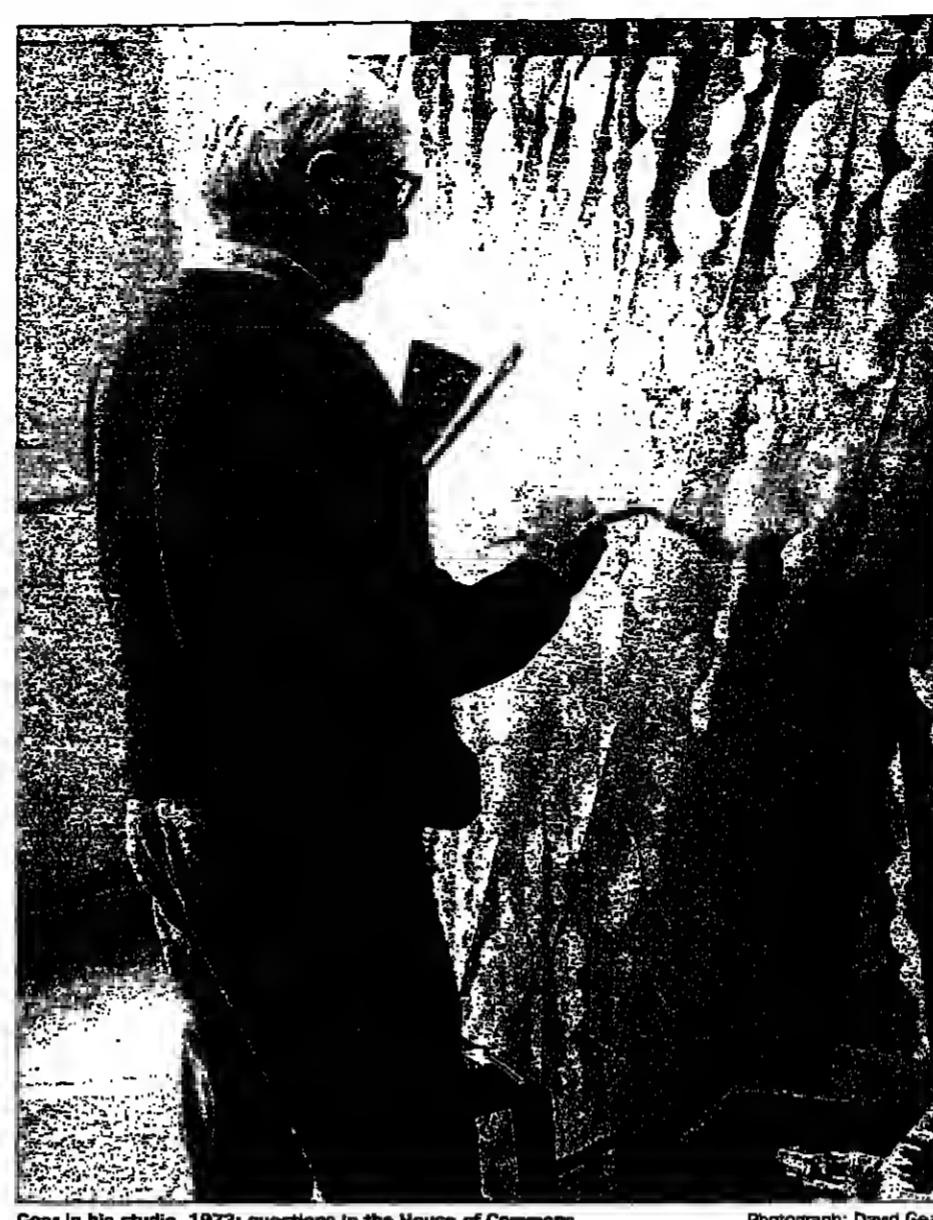
ries of London exhibitions with the Gimpel Fils Gallery. The atmosphere surrounding the Festival of Britain also appeared to offer fresh opportunities.

Notoriously, Gear was awarded one of the Festival of Britain Purchase Prizes for Autumn Landscape, a large oil on canvas which took six difficult months to complete. The event produced written questions and answers in the House of Commons and a tirade of abuse from the national press, not to mention a topic for debate on the radio programme *Any Questions*. While the episode made him a household name, the longer-term effects were, arguably, more detrimental.

He chose not to live in London or join fellow abstract artists in St Ives, preferring the independence of a village in Kent between 1953 and 1958. This period saw the continued development of large landscape structures, as well as "sideroads" into sculptural subjects and minimalist colour paintings, which openly acknowledged the influence of Nicolas de Staél. These works have still to be properly exhibited. *Mau-Mau* (1953), for example, painted for the Contemporary Art Society but at the last minute withdrawn from display at the Tate Gallery, has its first London showing in the current golden jubilee exhibition at the Redfern Gallery.

Gear was out of critical favour for most of the 1960s and 1970s. He exhibited more irregularly, despite returning to the use of dark structures broken by selected movements and light-inflected primary colours. While contemporaries questioned his move to Eastbourne as Curator of the Victoria Art Gallery (1958-64), Gear's response was to take on the Purchase Committee. He changed the local authority's collection policy from Victorian and local views to securing the foundation of a major collection of post-war British art.

His move to Birmingham came with the appointment as Head of the Faculty of Fine Art, Birmingham College of Art, in 1964, a post held until retirement in 1975, by which time he had become increasingly interested in the growing bureaucracy surrounding art education. His support and encouragement to artists living in Birmingham, however, continued with the purchases made for Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery on behalf of the Friends organisation (1987-94) as well as for his own personal collection. Most recently he instigated the idea of a gallery of modern art in Birmingham.



Gear in his studio, 1973: questions in the House of Commons

Photograph: David Gear

Birmingham College of Art, in 1964, a post held until retirement in 1975, by which time he had become increasingly interested in the growing bureaucracy surrounding art education. His support and encouragement to artists living in Birmingham, however, continued with the purchases made for Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery on behalf of the Friends organisation (1987-94) as well as for his own personal collection. Most recently he instigated the idea of a gallery of modern art in Birmingham.

Fortunately, the last 15 years have also gone some way to reverse this period of neglect. Gear and Stephen Gilbert (also Scotist) were the only British artists included in the major Cobra 1948-51 exhibition at the Musée d'Art Moderne, Paris, in 1982. The Cobra enthusiast Karel van Stuivenberg has been a prominent patron and, in 1995, Gear took delight in attending the opening of the Cobra Museum of Modern Art in Amstelveen, near Amsterdam. He was equally proud of his long overdue election to the Royal

Academy in 1995, and in the last years relished working with the fluidity and strong colours of oil stick.

Tessa Sidley

William Gear, painter and teacher; born Methil, Fife 5 August 1915; Curator, Towne Art Gallery, Eastbourne 1958-64; Head of Department of Fine Art, Birmingham Polytechnic (Birmingham College of Art and Design) 1964-75; RA 1995; married 1949 Charlotte Chertok (died 1988; two sons); died Birmingham 27 February 1997.

## David Mann

David Mann's life provides a stark allegory of a generation of Anglican priests whose costly efforts to Catholicise the Church of England from within as a true expression of Christianity proved unavailing, but who nevertheless influenced innumerable lives for the good by their integrity and selfless dedication.

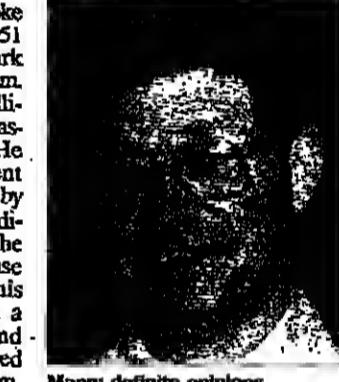
The years immediately following the Second World War were a period of strong Anglo-Catholic confidence in the Church of England. There was a Labour government, industrial and city parishes to revive, frequently in the face of slum clearance and new housing estates where churches were built for the first time and work had to start from scratch.

Foremost among Anglican theological colleges which met these needs was Kelham, in Nottinghamshire, the house of the Society of the Sacred Mission. The society was a religious order unique for two factors: it provided a long, thorough and disciplined priestly formation and admitted bright working-class students thus enabling men who would otherwise have been debarred from ordination.

Many had begun as mild cynicism turned into a progressive strain of bitterness. His natural accomplishments as a parish priest seemed to bring him little satisfaction.

This decline was partly caused by weakening health but more by the changes that had taken place in the Church of England in the late Sixties and Seventies, the rise of liberal Protestantism, secularism, the waning of Anglo-Catholicism and its ebb into decadent iniquity.

Mann maintained loyalty to the National Church, defended its Catholic claims and refused to believe that the parent Church of Anglicanism would ever sanction the ordination of women.



Mann: definite opinions

men, despite developments in other parts of the Communion. When this was perceived as an inevitability that no opposition, however informed, or well organised, would prevent, he lost faith and in 1989 retired from Kelham and was quietly received into the Roman Catholic Church at Ampleforth.

Mann's final years were dogged by failing sight and deteriorating health. He was 80 when he became a Catholic; he realised that his age and enfeebled powers would act as an obstacle to re-ordination and so did not offer himself for the priesthood. He moved to a small house at Norton-on-Derwent, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where he chose to live an isolated, ascetic, lonely life relieved only by correspondence, gardening and occasional visitors. He cut himself off from his friends and installed a telephone only after he had had a heart attack. He continued to say the office and attend Mass daily; he made generous gifts to his local church including alms plate, but took hardly any part in parish life.

Mann appeared to find little happiness as a Catholic but his dejection was motivated more by regret that his work had, in his view, come to nothing and he had wasted his life in a body that proved to be Protestant and congregational.

Anthony Symondson SJ

David Peter Mann, priest; born London 9 September 1929; ordained deacon 1955, priest 1956; Curate, St Matthew's, Newcastle 1955-59; Vicar, Christ Church, Shiffield 1959-75; Vicar, St Andrew's, Kingsbury 1975-89; died 2 March 1997.

## Notorious B.I.G.



B.I.G.: "Ready to die"

scratching and record himself over the breakthrus. Word got around the neighbourhood and a tape landed in the hands of Big Daddy Kane's Mister Cee. The DJ passed the demo on to an editor at the Source, America's No 1 hip-hop magazine. Wallace was featured in the "Unsigned Hype" column and was then introduced to Sean "Puffy" Combs, the maverick figure behind Bad Boy Entertainment.

By 1993, the rapper had become Notorious B.I.G. and was guesting on Mary J. Blige's "Real Love" and Supertax's "Dolly My Baby". The strategy was already paying off but, to gain further exposure, B.I.G. recorded "Party and Bullshit", which was included in the soundtrack to the movie *Who's the Man?*

The following year the rapper completed his debut album, the prophetically titled *Ready To Die*, which chronicled his transition from a life of crime to the rap rhymes. Singles like "Juicy", "One More Chance" and "Big Poppa" reached the *Billboard* top five, the last track earning the rap single of the year award from the publication. The album went platinum, selling over a million copies in the US. B.I.G. was also voted Best New Artist, Best Live Performer and Lyricist of the Year by the *Source*.

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When he wasn't rapping, young Chris was making music. As Biggie Smalls, he rapped with the Old Gold Brothers crew and borrowed a couple of turntables, a mike, a mixer and a cassette deck to do some

autograph hunters and was sentenced to 100 hours of community service. A few months later, police checking a parking complaint found marijuana and firearms at Wallace's New Jersey home. In the autumn, Brooklyn patrol caught B.I.G. smoking a joint in a parked car and charged him with drug possession.

But worst of all was the long-running feud between Notorious B.I.G., Sean Combs and Bad Boy on one side and Tupac Shakur, Marion "Suge" Knight and Death Row on the other. Shakur was convinced that Wallace was somehow involved in a 1994 robbery in which Shakur was wounded and robbed of \$40,000-worth of jewellery. The dispute festered and became an open wound between the East Coast and West Coast scene. After Shakur's murder in Las Vegas, Notorious B.I.G. was one of the few hip-hop stars not involved in the rap peace summit in Harlem.

However, with the forthcoming release of *Life After Death* featuring guests like Lil' Kim, Wallace seemed ready to face up to his ghosts and make amends. Tracks like "Notorious Thugs" (with Bone-Thugs-N-Harmony) and "You're Nobody" (Til Somebody Kills You") indicate as much. The sleeve depicting the rapper standing next to a hearse with a B.I.G. numberplate will no doubt become the subject of much analysis and controversy by a hip-hop scene in which some people still maintain that Tupac Shakur faked his own death.

As Notorious B.I.G. told *Billboard* magazine last week: "I bring the problems and the situations that I've been through in my life into my music."

But if you could take the rapper out of the neighbourhood you couldn't take the hood out of the rapper. B.I.G. formed a group called M.A.F.I.A. with some of his former hustler friends and appeared on their *Conspiracy* album.

In May 1995 he allegedly beat up a man in a dispute over a cancelled performance in New Jersey. The argument was eventually settled with a \$25,000 payoff this January. Last year, B.I.G. wielded a baseball bat to

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## Margaret Williams

An editor striding along Fleet Street with her cloak flapping had a profound influence on a specialist sphere of nursing – occupational health nursing, or, as the journal which Margaret Williams edited originally termed it, readers' industrial nurses.

The workplace nurse was the product of enlightened employers – in 1842-43 three owners of slate quarries in North Wales set up an occupational health service and the first recorded occupational health nurse was Jane Williams, matron of Penrhyn Quarry Hospital from 1858 to 1875.

As editor of *Occupational Health*, researcher and writer,

Margaret Williams presided over the transformation of the nurse in industry from the first aider to the pro-active occupational health nurse with an educational role for employers and employees which evolved into today's highly trained consultant concerned with the working environment of all staff, from cleaner to company director.

She came late to nursing at 27, having previously worked at Croydon aerodrome and Asprey's, the jewellers. She took her general nursing training at King's College Hospital, London, and part one of the qualification for a midwife. She had earlier been concerned with the RCN's memorandum. A *Hospital Occupa-*

*tional Health Service* (1964), which led to the Tunbridge committee on the subject.

In 1965 Williams was appointed editor of *Occupational Health*. When she visited nurses in the field they found the academic was a very practical nurse, helpful in her advice. As editor she encouraged others in her profession. Her own mentor, Irene Charley, a pioneer industrial nurse of the previous generation, taught her to accept nothing without question. This was the basis of her research, was the burden of her editorials, and, long after she retired in 1972, her prolific writing.

Laurence Doptson

May Margaret Durant, nurse and editor; born London 21 May 1912; married 1956 Richard Williams; died Isleham, Cambridgeshire 18 February 1997.

Williams: occupational health

## Reed investors nervous as volatile media group prepares its results

Reed International has been a volatile stock in recent months and investors will be looking for reassurance from the media group this week when it reports its full-year results.

The shares took a severe knock in December when Reed warned that the strength of sterling would dent this year's profits. The shares shed 5 per cent of their value with some City observers expressing nervousness about Reed's comments that it was finding it difficult to find suitable acquisitions. Reed has been tipped in some quarters to undertake a major strike with a range of possible targets including Bloomberg. Even Reuters and Pearson have been mentioned.

Reed-watchers will be looking for cues on whether the company will gear up for a £20m-plus "biggie" or content itself with smaller, bolt-on deals such as the £100m purchase of Tolley, the legal pub-

lisher picked up from United News and Media last autumn.

The other point likely to be highlighted is the cost of transferring Reed's material from hard copy to electronic distribution in its scientific and travel markets.

Reed is creating what it

claims will be the world's

largest scientific database,

which will hold twice the

amount of information cur-

rently available on the Internet.

Reed hopes to make all of its

1,200 scientific titles available

on the World Wide Web this

year. The database is expected

to cost around £15m-£18m to

develop.

Though some analysts have

expressed concern that Reed

seems intent on sacrificing

high-margin activities to invest

in new technologies, others

feel this is the right direction

with electronic media becoming

increasingly important.

Last year electronic publishing

accounted for 20 per cent of

Reed's annual turnover.

group sales compared to vir-

tually nothing five years ago.

There may be more clues on

the impending sale of Reed's

consumer books division which

was put up for sale in 1995. The

process has been a stop-start

affair with the sale being pulled

after an auction drew bids of

only a fraction of the £250m

Reed had hoped to fetch.

Reed sold its adult fiction di-

vision to Random House last

month for £20m. This saw

some of Britain's best-known

imprints such as Heinemann,

Minerva, Methuen and Sinclair

Stevenson change hands. The

imprints publish a number of

top authors such as Umberto

Eco, Roddy Doyle and Sue

Townsend. Reed said it was

selling the division as the adult

fiction market was polarising

between very large companies

able to take advantage of sig-

nificant economies of scale

and small specialist business

serving niche sectors. The

adult fiction division account-

### STOCK MARKET WEEK

#### NIGEL COPE

ed for only 1 per cent of Reed

profits. There has been recent talk

that the remainder of the con-

sumer books business, which

includes reference, illustrated

books and children's titles,

might soon be sold to its man-

agement team. Reed has been

hoping for a deal around the

£150m mark.

With Reed now expected to

concentrate on professional

book and business division ac-

quisitions the market will be

looking for information on to

what extent these will drive

earnings growth.

NatWest markets is ex-

pecting Reed's 1996 profits to

show a 7 per cent increase to

£279.9m. Group turnover is

expected to be down 6 per cent,

largely due to disposals in the

consumer division. The fastest

revenue growth should come

from the professional publishing

business where Lexis-Nexis

continues to make impressive

progress and where the bene-

fit of acquisitions, such as the

Tolley deal, should be felt.

Problems in the travel busi-

ness should be offset by a strong

performance in the exhibitions

division.

It is a busy week for the

media sector with Yorkshire

Tees-Tees, Mirror Group and

Telewest all reporting.

YTT's shares

continue to be driven by the

expectation of a possible

takeover and the likelihood a

significant reduction in its li-

cence payments some time

this year. Analysts are expect-

ing a sharp increase in full-year

profits to £28m.

Mirror Group's results may

be affected by higher promotion

and newsprint costs but

should still show a modest

profit gain to £80m in the full

year to December.

United News & Media's re-

sults will be the group's maiden

figures since the merger with

MAI. Though the results will

be distorted by a range of ex-

ceptional items the underlying

businesses are performing

strongly. Full-year profits of

£280m are expected. The best

performances should come

from broadcasting and business

services while consumer pub-

lishing and money-brokering will

be less spectacular.

In other sectors Friday will

see the latest tidings from

United Biscuits, the troubled

McVitie's snacks group. The

company has been under pres-

sure after a disastrous run

which has had some call for the

head of chief executive Eric

Nicoll. However, he has the

support of the board.

The results will be scarred by

exceptional losses, possibly as

high as £100m. Having exited

the cut-throat American

market and sold its Ross frozen

vegetables division, UB is con-

centrating on markets where it

has higher market shares and

the underlying performance

should be encouraging.

UB has regained market

share from Frito in Australia

and the UK is thought to be

making progress. But the on-

going battle with PepsiCo will

dent profits in Europe. Nat-

West is forecasting pre-ex-

ceptional profits of around

£109m.

Also reporting next week is

Rentokil, the ratcatcher, which

absorbed the BET business

services empire after a bitterly

contested takeover battle last

year.

Second-half trading has

been tougher than expected,

though the group is still

thought to be on target to

achieve its pre-annual target

of 20 per cent earnings growth.

Full-year profits of £317m are

expected against the previous

year's £214.5m. There will be

around £10m of costs relating

to the reorganisation of BET.

BET made a disappointing

profit contribution in the first

half and is thought to have con-

tinued to struggle.

### Reed International

10 March 1997

1



## We might not have to delay the start of EMU

**GAVYN DAVIES**

'An alternative, perhaps preferable, procedure would simply be to allow the 1 January 1999 start date to be maintained, but for no members to be admitted to the monetary union from the start.'

The financial markets have recently started to lose confidence that European Monetary Union will start on time in 1999. At the very least, this seems premature.

While the markets have been fretting about the huge jump in unemployment in Germany, a wedge of other evidence suggests that the central European economies are at last picking up as export orders rise in response to weakening currencies. This is far more important for the chances of hitting the start date than any off-stage noises which are emanating from politicians at the moment.

Goldman Sachs' latest forecasts show GDP growth in France and Germany reaching 2 to 2.5 per cent this year. On existing fiscal policies, this would produce budget deficit outturns of 3.4 per cent of GDP in both countries in 1997. While these outcomes would be higher than the 3 per cent permitted under a strict reading of the Maastricht convergence criteria, it seems unlikely that the entire project would fail, or be reviewed, on such a small divergence on just one of the convergence criteria. Either extra measures would be taken in France and Germany to push the deficits below 3 per cent of GDP, or the EU would choose to focus on forecasts for the outturn in 1998, or some other method would be found to fudge the outcome.

Admittedly, any such fudges would make it difficult to exclude countries such as Italy (if necessary), while including Germany and France, and these problems have certainly not yet been solved. But in the European Union,

an old maxim states that where there is a political will, there is usually a political way.

That would probably prove to be the case if the French and German budget deficits were fairly close to 3 per cent of GDP this year, despite the recent protestations of Chancellor Kohl (and many others in Germany) about the need to observe the convergence criteria to the letter.

Different circumstances would, however, arise if GDP growth this year falls substantially short of the 2 to 2.5 per cent central forecast. For example, if GDP growth drops by 1 per cent this year compared with the central projection, then the budget deficits for France and Germany would rise to around 4 per cent of GDP this year, and would stay at 3.5 per cent of GDP in 1998.

This higher path for the budget deficit would almost certainly lead to a postponement of the EMU project, since in the circumstances of continuing recession it would not be possible to introduce significant further restrictive measures to hit the Maastricht targets.

Furthermore, as a recent study by Martin Brooks of Goldman Sachs points out, it is now too late to reverse this situation by easing monetary policy, since the scale of the required action appears implausible, and the time lags involved are now too long.

For example, using simulations on macroeconomic models, a combination of a 100 basis point reduction in German and French short-term interest rates, and a 4 per cent decline in the trade-weighted exchange rate in

those countries, would be required to offset a shortfall of 1 per cent in the growth rates. But such an easing in monetary policy would need to happen immediately in order to have any effect on the outcome for GDP and budget deficits this year.

It is much more likely that an easing would not actually come until later this year, which would be too late to impact demand sufficiently in 1997, so budget deficits would significantly exceed target.

What does all this imply for a possible postponement of the EMU start date? If it rapidly becomes clear that GDP growth is on course to hit 2 per cent or more this year, then neither the financial markets nor the governments of EU countries are likely to contemplate seriously a postponement. However, if it becomes clear that the growth rate is remaining at or below last year's outturn of 1.3 per cent for France and Germany, then governments could start to contemplate the need for a delay. Or they could be forced to do so by market chaos.

The question of whether it is possible to delay the start date in an orderly fashion would then arise. This is much more difficult than it may seem. Remember that Maastricht was intended to put in place an automatic glide-path in monetary union, with an absolutely final date of 1 January 1999 for the start of the project.

Hence, the drafters of the Treaty did not include any specific provision for any delay

beyond that date. However, there are two possible escape routes which could be used to keep the Maastricht super-structure in place, without needing to draft a completely new Treaty, with all of the national ratification problems which would inevitably be involved.

The first concerns Article 109(4), under which the Council of Ministers is empowered to set a date for the start of EMU, assuming that the launch has not already happened by 1 January 1997.

It is clear that the drafters of the Treaty intended this provision to allow flexibility to set a start date in 1997 or 1998, failing which 1 January 1999 would automatically become the effective start date.

However, this is not specifically stated in the Treaty, so there is a loophole under which the Council might be able to set a later start date (such as 1 January 2001) and still claim that the provisions of the Treaty have been respected.

Although lawyers for the European Commission and most member states do not appear to believe that such a procedure would necessarily be legal, this loophole could nevertheless be adopted for overriding political reasons in extreme circumstances. But it would mean that member states would have to agree during 1997 to a new specific start date, and that may not be easy.

An alternative, perhaps preferable, procedure would simply be to allow the 1 January 1999 start date to be maintained, but

for no members to be admitted to the monetary union from the start.

Although this may seem absurd, it would in fact be quite practical, and it would enable future members to join the non-existent monetary union at some point in the future, when convergence criteria had been achieved. Under this procedure, the precise start date for a meaningful EMU would not be fixed in advance, and nor would the initial members be determined until later. Countries would simply opt in to the EMU super-structure when they were able to do so.

This alternative would appear to have the advantage of great flexibility. But the disadvantage of this approach is that it might lack both political and financial market credibility.

Certainly, it would be difficult to persuade electorates and markets to take seriously an empty monetary union for an undefined period, especially since the previous suggested start date of 1 January 1999 would have been ditched.

It must be very debatable whether EU politicians could overcome these problems and make any delay credible to the financial markets. Fortunately for them, the recent behaviour of the foreign exchanges makes it less and less likely that this will become necessary. Ironically, after all the fuss the Germans have made about the need to create a strong European currency, it is the weakness of the German mark that may yet make EMU feasible in 1999.

Marks & Spencer, Britain's most profitable retailer, has signed a five-year distribution deal with BOC to spearhead a store-opening drive in the Far East, writes *Chris Godsmark*.

BOC, which is responsible for distributing 85 per cent of M&S's chilled foods from de-

pots to UK stores and a fifth of its clothing, will deliver stock from a warehouse in Hemel Hempstead to up to eight stores planned to open in South Korea.

The first M&S outlet will begin business later this month in the capital, Seoul, with a much larger six-floor store due to open in April. Two more

branches are likely to start trading by the end of this year.

This is the first time M&S has appointed a single distributor to its overseas franchise outlets,

marking a more aggressive approach to its foreign expansion plans. The Korean stores are owned by P&S, a local conglomerate, while BOC will em-

ploy 35 staff at a large warehouse.

M&S, which is spending £400m on new stores around the world over the next three years,

is also close to deciding whether to move into Japan, Taiwan and China.

The M&S board is expected to meet in May to analyse re-

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Newsletter

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- The Official Receiver
- HM Collector of Taxes
- Transport Lost Property
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Item Sold	Retail Price	At Auction	Item Sold	Retail Price	At Auction
VW Golf GTI	£3,100	£1,000	30 Wedding Dresses	£3,200	£35
Motorcycle	£240	£20	Peugeot 205 sport car	£2,000	£750
Cashmere Coat	£540	£20	An Office Desk	£60	£5
Power DR1700 Car CD	£350	£5	Office Chair	£200	£15
Carbon Fishing Rods	£170	£10	100 Computer Games	£200	£22
Computer Equipment	£200	£10	1000 VHS Tapes	£100	£75
Camcorder	£1,000	£100	16-inch Mobile Phone	£100	£20
Racecar Bikes	£100	£10	Paro	£100	£20
Garden Streamer	£70	£5	All Crocheting System	£2,000	£5
NEC Office Power Systems	£350	£5	Lawn, Garden, Bed	£200	£5
Case of Wine	£50	£5	Large Greenhouse	£200	£5
SHL Telephones	£100	£10	Theatre Seats	£200	£5
Large Pressure Cooker	£20	£5	Domestic Ceramic Utensils	£200	£5
Two Cordless Dishes	£10	£5	Zenith Video Machine	£200	£5
Toyota Fielder Truck	£1,100	£100	Two Pairs of Slab	£200	£1
Son's Camcorder	£70	£5	Power Hi-Fi System	£200	£1
A Set of Golf Clubs	£200	£10	Collector's Record	£200	£1

Special Promotion with this Campaign - Save £20

## back page: the week starts here



**Peter Hall**  
Leaving little to Waste



**Margaret Drabble**  
The baby that changed my life



**ABC**  
The lexicon of a comeback



**Dance:** The Birmingham Royal Ballet visits Plymouth this week as part of a national tour which will also take in Sunderland, Liverpool and Bradford. A double bill of Frederick Ashton's *The Dream* and Kenneth MacMillan's *Song of the Earth* will be on tomorrow and Wednesday, followed by *Sleeping Beauty* from 13 to 15 March. Tickets £15.50-£29.50. All evening performances at 7.30pm. Tickets for matinée performances are also available. Box office: 01752 267722.

### WHERE TO GO, WHAT TO SEE, WHAT TO DO

#### They're off

**Racing:** Spring can't be far away... it's the highlight of the National Hunt season with the start of the Cheltenham Festival today. Lots of Guinness, Irish bonhomie and corporate entertaining. The Smurfit Champion Hurdle on Tuesday is the big one. 11-13 March. Gates open at 10.30am. Tickets £50 club, £30 Tattersalls, £10 carriage enclosure. Box office 01242-513014.

#### They're off?

**The Conservative Central Council Meeting** is being held in Bath on Friday and Saturday. In 1992 the Prime Minister used this rally as a springboard for the Tory general election campaign. If he does that again we could be looking at a campaign lasting seven weeks, if the Tories settle on May Day for D-Day. On dear.

#### He's off

**Theatre:** Peter Hall's repertory company kicks off tonight at the Old Vic with a new production of Caryl Churchill's Broadway hit *Cloud Nine*. Tim McInnerny (of *Blackadder*) plays a leading role in this production, which examines sexual politics via trademark time leaps and generation conflicts. 2.30pm matinee, 7.30pm. Tickets £10-£19 until 16 March. Hall's season features 12 plays, including Harley Granville Barker's *Waste* and *Hurdy Burdy* by new writer David Rabe. Box office 0171-985 2424.

#### Truly moving

**Film:** Over-hyped (?) but over here, at last. *The English Patient* opens nationwide this Friday with Ralph Fiennes, Juliette Binoche and Kristin Scott Thomas. Our critic summarises: "Four damaged people end up sharing their

lives in a ruined Tuscan villa in 1944." Director Anthony Minghella's adaptation of

production. *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* at the Royal Opera House, are only available for 24 March. Prices from £82 to £372. Box office 0171-304 4000.



Ralph Fiennes: at last

#### Opera now

**Opera:** This week only, don't miss an exciting new production of Verdi's masterpiece *La Traviata* in English (translation by David Pountney) at the Hackney Empire with Fiona O'Neill as Violetta. 13-15 March, 7.30pm. Some tickets left for Wednesday (£10). The rest: £12.50-£18.50. Box office 0181-863 5266.

**More opera:** Graham Vick's production of Puccini's *Madame Butterfly* is back at the London Coliseum this Friday with Susan Bullock in the title role. Tickets £6.50-£50 weekdays and matinees, £8-£55 Saturdays. Performances at 7.30pm, except 22 March at 6.30pm. 0171-632 8300. Tickets for another Graham Vick

#### Last chance

**Theatre:** Hurry to see *Fascinating Aida's* immensely successful West End show. *The It, It, It, Don't Give A Shit Girls*, during its extended run at the Apollo Theatre. 8pm every night until 15 March. Tickets £12.99 to £14.99. Box Office: 0171-944 5070.

#### Last glance

**Architecture:** The current retrospective of the architect Denys Lasdun continues at the Royal Academy of Art, London, until Sunday. Tickets £3 (£2 concessions). Box office: 0171-494 5676.

#### 23 Mention as possible names (9)

25 Isn't positive of getting puzzle (7)

26 Going ahead of directors in a public vehicle (2,5)

27 Get to hear about trainee leaving (4)

28 Troopers set out to measure boundaries (10)

#### DOWN

1 Occupied territory (5)

2 Charcoal biscuit (9)

3 Top of the bill? (5,9)

4 Be terrified about artist's curse (5,2)

5 Old peasant's horrible home contains many (7)

7 Archbishop's office (5)

8 Give royal backing to carrying device (9)

9 Sure international organisation's suspicious (14)

14 Replica is agreed in an enamel design (9)

16 Anxious because of trouble with Australian kid (3,2,4)

18 Seating arrangement results in a bloomer (7)

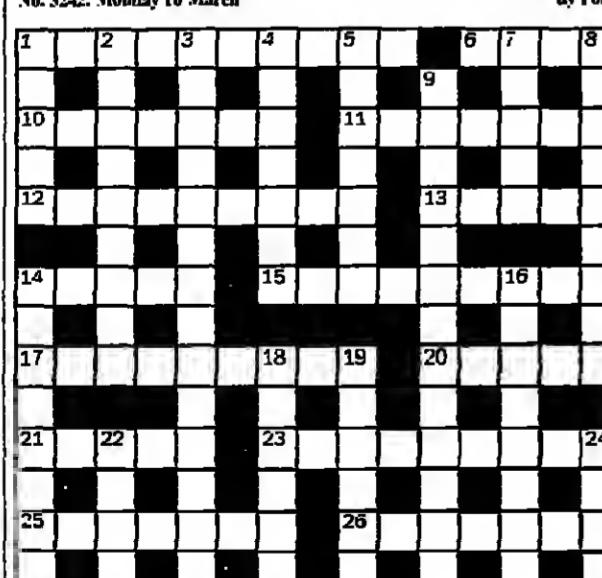
19 Chap hit ball over, ending in a draw (7)

22 Told way to country house (5)

24 Take these to be partisan (5)

### THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD

No. 3242. Monday 10 March



**ACROSS**

- Hesitant but keen to retain notes (10)
- Unfortunately is in a last minute panic (4)
- Coal left on fire (7)
- Number maybe groan about unionist's inertia (7)
- Working party exercise power (4,5)
- Standing ready to cause bother (5)

- City firm receiving publicity (5)
- He mustn't worry about one composer (9)
- Superior view of management (9)
- One's money is pocketed by the German time-waster (5)
- Mostly fly round American islands in the Pacific (5)

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**L**ord Wyan, who has been chairman of the Totalisator since God was a lad, made his final speech at the Totie's annual lunch last Wednesday, in which he protested that his post had been advertised and he, Wyan, given no direct role in the selection procedure.

That is exactly what it should be the chief interest of an incumbent is not to be outperformed by a successor. The Nolan rules governing appointments in the public sector were helpful but did not go far enough: they should have banned succession by the outgoing man's choice.

Woodrow announced that he favoured Lieutenant General Sir William Rous - which has probably put paid to the military man's hopes of this well-paid job. Unlike Sir William's brother Keith, 6th Earl of Stradbroke who lists "making babies" as his recreation and commutes between Oz and East Suffolk, the general has "two sons" and if Debrief's is to be believed, lives in Wellington Barracks, London SW1.

**M**y fishmonger sends periodic newsletters, the current one in praise of Smelts about which I now know more than I wanted to. *Osmerus eperlanus* is an in-shore migratory fish which occurs on the east coast from the Tay to the Thames, on the west from the Clyde to the Conwy, and in south-west Ireland.

The shorter Oxford English dictionary (shorter is just shy of 2,500 pages long) states: "A small fish allied to the salmon and emitting a peculiar odour."

Could that be the source of its English name?

Mr Blagden, the author of the bulletin, will not thank me for giving my own recipe of a no-fuss fish cake of good quality:

A 10oz tin of red salmon - drained

1 large egg and 1 yolk

1 teaspoon of Dijon mustard

1 level teaspoon of dried

Blend together in processor, shape into three-quarter-inch thick cakes, dredge in salted peppered oatmeal and fry in hot olive oil, one and a half minutes per side when the oatmeal will be golden brown and the fish hot. Drain cakes on kitchen paper and serve with a lemon wedge, sauce tartar on high days and holidays.

**P**uritanism is the haunting fear that someone somewhere may be enjoying themselves," wrote HL Mencken. The Erotic Print Society (how did I get on their mailing list?) have sent me their latest review.

Following the continuing success of the

**Illustrated Book of Bottoms** comes China Hamilton's *A View From Behind*, is the good news from the editor. The review has a diary, a column on poker, which gives rules of a game "more exciting than strip poker because there's a greater sense of anticipation", an article on voyeurism by the winner of the Kensington and Chelsea Arts Council prize for poetry and a cookery page.

I quote the final sentence of one recipe: "Note: The tart is sufficient for six people so, unless you are planning an orgy, there should be plenty left for a vigorous replay."

If you want to race over and collect say, *La Comptoir*, a single saucy 18th-century print by Jean Frederic Schall, £16.50, make your way to PO Box 10645, London SW10.

**G**o and see *Waste* at the Old Vic. The play was written by Granville Barker at the turn of the century, was due to be performed at the Court Theatre in Sloane Square (the "Royal" prefix along with the playing of the national anthem was jettisoned as a protest against censorship) and was banned by the Lord Chamberlain just before the first night.

Barker kept updating the play and the 1926 version - director Peter Hall considers it the very best rewrite - includes the Labour Party, the agony of Ireland and sleaze, though, "he asked me to tell you he was sure he could keep the worst out of the paper" shows that we have progressed. The fact that a play called *Shopping and Fucking* was on in the West End might cause some to believe that we have overdone freedom of expression: they would be those, unaware of the reference to female pudendum - *Oh quelle cue au* us - that ran throughout the 1960s under the title of *Oh Calcutta*. Perhaps Mark

Ravenhill's epic might be renamed *Chopin and Foo Kong*.

**T**he meaninglessness is terrific," is what Billy Bunter's Indian friend would have said of *No Smoking Day* (see left). Twenty-four hours without nicotine improves your health hardly at all, hurts tobacco companies only minimally. In the best of all worlds the day would be geared to a good cause: *Red Nose Day* which starts 24 hours after NS Day ends, is such a one. Take the money that you would have given a tobacconist to the nearest bank or building society, round it up to an even sum, add a nougat for generosity and watch the Comic Relief programme on Friday night, luxuriating in your role of supporter of a charity that does and continues to do brilliant work.

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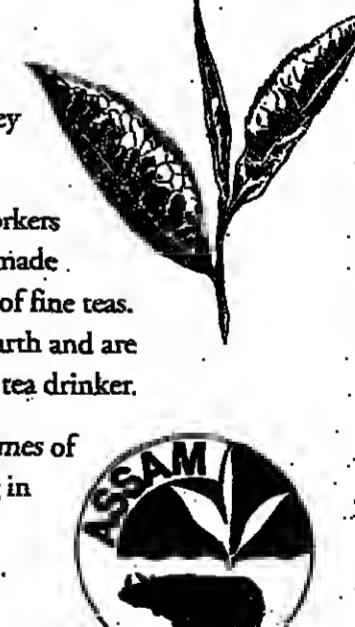
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